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Ford holds new domino theory over Congress

By Joseph C. Harack

What in fact happens if the Congress of the United States—as seems its present inclination—does withhold or delay further military assistance to the armed forces of the Lon Nol government in Cambodia?

According to President Ford in Washington the act of withholding or delaying means that "the government forces will be forced, within weeks, to surrender to the insurgents."

And this, the President contends, will do serious, general, and long-term damage to the United States because:

"Our national security and the integrity of our alliances depend upon our reputation as a reliable partner."
This is a modern, and restrained variant on the old domino theory. It does not argue, as the old theory did, that the fall of one client government

PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

in Southeast Asia would trigger the fall of others in a sequence which could lead to Southeast Asia to communism—and perhaps extend outside Asia to other continents. (Thailand's Ambassador to the U.S., Anand Panyarachon, told the Associated Press nonetheless that failure by Congress to vote emergency aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam would "be read in Asia as a sign the U.S. is abandoning its friends.") But it does argue that general damage will be done to America's credibility as sponsor and patron.

Let us examine this proposition step by step.

First, failure by the Congress to respond to the President's request for immediate and emergency military aid for Cambodia could well cause a sudden loss of public confidence among Cambodians in the survival prospects of the Lon Nol government. That could cause a general defection of government troops to the insurgents. That would probably force the surrender or collapse of the Lon Nol government and take-over of the whole of Cambodia by the Khmer Rouge.

There would be one immediate consequence to the military situation in Vietnam. Before the incursion into Cambodia of American troops on April 30, 1970, the Viet Cong received military supplies through Cambodia from its main seaport, then called Sihanoukville, now called Kampong Sam.

This was the main route for arms and ammunition from the Soviet Union to the Viet Cong forces in the southern part of the fighting area, particularly in the Mekong Delta.

This supply route is less important to the Viet Cong now than it was prior to 1970. They have since hardened the old Ho Chi Minh Trail into an all-weather two-lane highway. It now can carry heavy traffic the year round.
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The Long committee has other ideas

Why tax rebate might take Congress longer

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
American taxpayers, don't start counting your federal tax cut just yet. That's the warning from the Senate as it begins to study the \$21.3 billion tax cut which the House of Representatives was expected to approve Thursday (Feb. 27).

Certain delay—and possible revision—are believed to be ahead in the Senate Finance Committee headed by Sen. Russell B. Long (D) of Louisiana.

A committee aide dashes predictions that the panel, under pressure from President Ford and anxious

taxpayers, would rush the measure to the Senate floor in a week or so.

He forecasts at least two weeks of hearings alone. "Just because this is a hurry-up tax cut idea, we're not going to be rushed," he says.

Elimination of the controversial oil-depletion allowance, expected to be included in the House bill, may stall action even longer. Senator Long opposes the elimination, and other conservative oil-state senators may mount a filibuster if it reaches the Senate floor.

The depletion allowance is a \$2.5 billion-a-year tax break allowing petroleum producers to deduct from their taxable income 22 percent of gross income from oil and gas properties, up to one-half their net income.

Ending it would boost gasoline costs an estimated 2 to 3 cents a gallon.

Keenly aware of these potential delays from his own 26 years in Congress, President Ford now predicts congressional action "could conceivably take until June."

Senator Long is known to be closely scrutinizing these areas of the tax-cut legislation:

• Size of cut. The \$21.3 billion in the House bill seems in line with his desire to refund more than the President asked (\$16 billion) but less than the Senate Democrats' task force proposes (\$28 billion).

"I would be willing to cut taxes more than the President recommended. But I don't want to do what those people [the task force] did. . .

to try to go so far with it that the President winds up vetoing the bill," the Senator says this week in a television interview for home-state consumption.

• Depletion allowance. Senator Long's opposition to ending the allowance—on grounds that it is needed to expand domestic petroleum production—does not preclude compromise, according to an aide.

One possible area of compromise: retaining the tax break for independent producers. "I did suggest that," the Senator says. And the Senate task force proposes a modified version of his suggestion.

• Business tax cuts. Temporarily liberalizing the investment tax credit, which permits businesses to write off

part of the cost of new equipment, may be refined. The House proposes increasing it for most businesses from 7 percent to 10 percent, while President Ford would hike it to 12 percent.

The legislation expected to come to Senator Long's committee from the House would give most Americans an antirecession rebate on their 1974 federal income tax of at least \$100.

It would consist of an immediate 10 percent rebate up to a maximum of \$200—the President proposed 12 percent and a maximum of \$1,000—plus a "permanent" tax reduction starting in 1975 taxes by raising the low-income allowance or minimum standard deduction and the percentage standard deduction.



Eritrean guerrilla officer lectures his men in countryside outside Asmara

Eyewitness report from Eritrea

By Charles Glass
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Keru, Eritrea
Traveling with two policemen of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF)—which wants to break away from Ethiopia—I found the Ethiopian police post in this small village on the Sudan border completely deserted.

Villagers said the 45 Ethiopian police commandos evacuated the Keru post without warning a few days before our arrival. This is the first time the Italian-built police post in this Eritrean-Sudanese border smuggling center has been evacuated since the ELF began its war of independence against Ethiopia in September, 1961.

The ELF campaign against the Ethiopian Army has escalated since Jan. 31 of this year, when Eritrean urban guerrillas began attacks on Ethiopian Army positions in the Eritrean capital, Asmara.

"Not only Keru has been evacuated," an Eritrean guerrilla told me, "but Mansoura, Debouk, Takarit, Halhal, and the Italian plantations around Agordat have also been evacuated."

The guerrillas say the entire western district except the towns of Tessenet and Agordat is in guerrilla hands. For over a week I have wandered on foot and by camel throughout the countryside as far as Agordat with the ELF and have seen no Ethiopian presence.

By abandoning Keru the Ethiopians have helped the ELF.

I walked with rebel troops into Keru; Ethiopian commandos had abandoned it

First, they have left wide open the Eritreans' vital lines of supply through the Sudan. The rebels have virtually all its Ethiopian troops, weapons from Iraq, Syria, and the Palestinian resistance movement, across the Sudanese border.

Second, they have given the ELF control of another countryside village. Keru's 300 inhabitants came out to welcome the guerrillas when we arrived. They offered us provisions and promised the guerrillas support from the village.

A guerrilla told me: "The Ethiopian presence in Keru was strategic. Keru is an integral part of the countryside. Their presence was designed to separate the ELF from the people of Keru."

Sitting in the abandoned Ethiopian police post, one guerrilla said, "The Ethiopians are retreating to defensive positions."
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Kidnapping jolts Berlin politics

By the overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The latest act of terrorism in Germany is likely to affect not only next Sunday's local election for mayor and city council in West Berlin but also the standing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SDP) as a whole.

Victim of the terrorism—a kidnapping—is Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democrat most likely to succeed in the West Berlin mayoralty if SDP incumbent Klaus Scholtz is ousted in the election. Mr. Lorenz was seized at gunpoint in West Berlin Thursday.

The kidnapers have not yet been identified, but many suspect they may have been supporters of the violent anarchists led by Ulrike Meinhof and Andrea Bauder, both of whom have been in jail awaiting trial since 1973. The group admitted responsibility for the killing of West Berlin's Chief Justice last November.

Chancellor Schmidt, Mayor Scholtz, and the SDP abhor such violence as much as anybody, but public opinion is likely to blame them and their party for being in power and not preventing it.

Arab blacklist: who's pressuring whom?

Mideast observers welcome Ford statement, providing the principle is applied equally

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
President Ford's attack on the Arab League for boycotting firms trading with Israel was sharply criticized here as one-sided.

If the President wants to attack discrimination in business, that's fine—provided his remarks apply equally to the treatment accorded Arab attempts to place investments in the United States, one financier with extensive business interests in the Middle East said.

His comment was typical of the reaction in this Arab and international banking center to Mr. Ford's statement at a press conference in Florida Feb. 26, that the Arab blacklist was "totally contrary to the American tradition and repugnant to American principles."

Listing changes

In Cairo, an Arab boycott committee meeting decided to remove from the blacklist Engins Matra, a French armament dealer formerly selling to Israel but now selling to Arab states.

Companies in Austria, Denmark, and Cyprus and an Iranian associate of Japan's Hitachi Electronics Company were added to the list. Twelve other firms about to do business with Israel were warned and had changed their plans, a committee spokesman in Cairo said.

As a recent example of action against Arab investment, directors of Sterndent, a U.S. supplier of dental equipment and precious stones, is opposing a \$14 million take-over bid

partially financed by Kuwait because of a fear of "Arab discrimination" against its customers, the London-based Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) reported.

Formal bidder

Cable Funding, a New York company 45 percent owned by Geneva Corporation in which the Kuwait Investment Company holds about 10 percent interest, has made the bid, reportedly supported by about \$1.5 million from KIC.
*Please turn to Page 4

Mansfield cautious on aid to Israel

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Senate's majority leader Mike Mansfield says that Congress "will take a harder look" at appropriations for Israel.

Asserting in an interview that this was the view he was hearing from his colleagues on the Hill—as well as representing his own approach to reward foreign aid generally and toward aid for Southeast Asia and Israel in particular—the Senator said:

"As far as I am concerned, I don't want to become involved in the Mideast any more than I want to become involved in Vietnam because one Vietnam is one Vietnam too many."

Senator Mansfield emphasized that he and other members of Congress would be taking this "harder look" at all foreign-aid appropriations "from now on out—including Israel."

Pre-emptive war opposed

Asked, "If Israel should launch a pre-emptive war, would there be support for Israel by this Congress, financially?" Mr. Mansfield said: "No, I don't think the Congress would approve a pre-emptive war on the part of any country, including Israel and the Arab nations."

"Because," he added, "this Congress is becoming more peace-minded, becoming more practical, and becoming more aware of the tinder boxes which are located here and there throughout the world. And they do not want to see them ignited and blown up."

The Senator said he was a strong supporter of the thesis espoused so vocally by former Sen. J. W. Fulbright—that foreign aid leads to foreign entanglements.

He said that this feeling about foreign aid and where it can lead in terms of U.S. involvement abroad was very much a part of the growing reluctance in Congress to provide such assistance—to both Southeast Asia and Israel.

Aid reservations general

"I would assume," he said of aid to Israel, "that aid will be forthcoming, perhaps in a diluted amount and maybe with some restrictions attached thereto. But as far as I am concerned, when I speak about aid I am against it on a worldwide basis. And it would not be my intention to vote for foreign aid unless it was changed considerably."
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Grand opera a little less grand?

The Met cuts costs with a Spartan theme

By David Sterritt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Opera-goers in New York are asking themselves if the grand old Metropolitan Opera is facing some radical changes in habits to ensure the future of their favorite art.

In an effort to forestall any farewell aria or final curtain, the opera has proposed Spartan measures to ward away financial collapse.

Happily, the operatic situation is not consistently bleak throughout the United States. The Lyric Opera of Chicago, in a vivid contrast, for example, just closed its 20th year with a record-breaking 13-week season.

And although the movie industry and Broadway theater continue to maintain an even keel during current

inflation-recession woes, the Met has felt a serious economic pinch reflected in multimillion-dollar deficits.

The expected deficit for the 1974-75 Met season (September through April) has been set at \$2 million, and the shortfall next year has been estimated at \$2.5 million. On top of that, the Met has a \$4.6-million debt accumulated over the last decade.

The reason for these debts, some say, is partly due to the Met's traditionally lavish accoutrements—including famed international singers, large orchestras, and lush settings and costumes.

Moreover, the number of subscription ticket holders has slumped.

Yet some observers feel that the latest belt-tightening move—a proposal for 10 percent cuts in most employee paychecks and workweeks

—might have been averted had the current season been mapped out more carefully and conservatively. For example, they note that the new outback request comes midway through a complete presentation of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, a monumentally expensive undertaking that has not been attempted in full for the past 13 years.

As various unions now ponder their response to the outback request, some critics wonder whether such costly efforts as the new "Ring" and "Boris Godunov" productions were not major mistakes at a time when even ordinary Met evenings cost an average \$44,000 to present.

In order to survive, some are suggesting the Met's grand opera may have to cut down on the trimmings—even if that means becoming a little less grand.

Labor cools to Jackson bid for '76

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
To win the White House in 1976, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington needs the support of U.S. organized labor—but he has lost a substantial part of it because:

• Crusty AFL-CIO president George Meany accuses Senator Jackson of either deceiving or helping deceive Americans by supporting the Trade Reform Act just passed by Congress. (Originally, the Senator opposed the bill, which labor considers would give the President too much leeway to increase imports—and which, labor believes, does not adequately restrict overseas operations of U.S. multinational corporations.)

Soviet assurances?

Mr. Jackson switched sides and supported the bill after what he took to be assurances from the Soviet Union that more Soviet Jews would be permitted to emigrate in return for more favorable trade treatment from Washington.

Mr. Meany wants Moscow to let more Jews emigrate but condemns Senator Jackson's maneuvering as both deceptive and ineffective.

• Mr. Meany, an ardent anti-communist, also was irritated at Mr. Jackson's recent visit to Peking. The Senator returned advocating closer relations and more trade with the People's Republic.
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Referendum proposal also raises constitutional issues

Britons may vote on Common Market

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
"How can I possibly decide whether we should stay in the Common Market or come out?" a young cost clerk asked. "I simply don't have the information on which to make a proper judgment."

His feelings are not unusual. The Labour government has just published a white paper on Britain's

first-ever referendum. It asks voters one question: "Do you think the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community?"

No firm date has been set for the referendum, but the government hopes it will be in June, after it has concluded what it calls "renegotiation of the terms of entry" into the nine-nation community — still widely known here as the "Common Market."

Both Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labour Party and the Conserva-

tives under Mrs. Margaret Thatcher are deeply divided over the question.

Voting disputed

The Conservatives object to the referendum itself as unconstitutional and as a "bogus" issue. They say that under the unwritten British constitution, Parliament is sovereign, and that Britain's entry into the European Community was settled when Parliament approved the terms of entry negotiated by Edward Heath, Mr. Wilson's predecessor, in 1971.

Nevertheless, the Conservatives are prepared, their deputy leader William Whitelaw made clear Wednesday, to work hard to persuade a majority of voters to favor continued membership. Mrs. Thatcher may well try to press Mr. Heath, whom she defeated for the Conservative Party leadership a few weeks ago, into service to lead the Tory campaign.

There are of course antimarket Tories, but since Enoch Powell's defection first to the independents and then to the United Ulster Unionists, Tory anti-marketiers lack a leader of real stature within the party.

Divided Labour

Labour's position is much more complicated. Mr. Wilson's Cabinet is split between enthusiastic pro-Europeans like Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and opponents like Trade Secretary Peter Shore. A majority of the party as a whole, including trade union leaders and party workers in the constituencies, probably opposes membership. To keep the party united Mr. Wilson has devised a step-by-step scenario, of which publication of the white paper was the first substantive step.

The next step will be a bill implementing the white paper, which will be presented to Parliament before the Easter recess.

Dublin meeting

Meanwhile, on March 10 and 11, the European prime ministers will meet in Dublin to approve the results of the long bargaining sessions Mr. Wilson's ministers have been conducting in Brussels with their Common Market partners. They may not settle everything, but probably enough for Mr. Wilson to claim that Britain's terms have been substantially met.

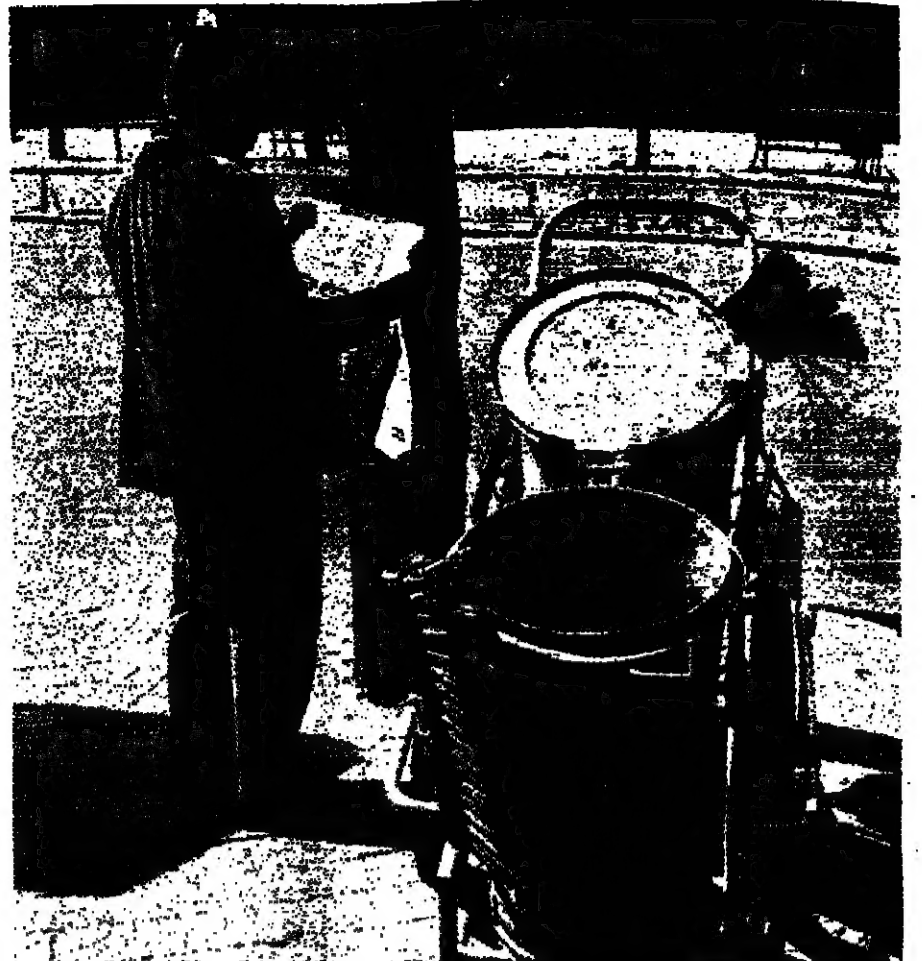
On May 19 the Labour Party will hold a party conference, enabling anti-marketiers within the party to let off steam. The government may not announce the final results of the renegotiation, nor its judgment as to whether the terms obtained are acceptable, until after this conference.

Parliament will then adjourn and the referendum campaign will be on, with ministers free to take sides according to their conscience. As a final precaution, Labour's deputy leader, Edward Short, has said that whatever the result of the voting, the government will not resign.

Already the white paper itself has occasioned controversy, although Mr. Short has said it has "green edges," that its provisions are subject to amendment.

Anti-marketiers say that to ask voters whether Britain should "stay in" loads the question in favor of remaining.

A more important objection comes from the Scottish and Welsh nationalist parties, who say that the vote should be counted by regions, not nationally as Mr. Short proposes. Scotland and Wales are expected to show substantial majorities against the Common Market, and the nationalists want to use this as one more argument in their demand for autonomy or even independence.



By a staff photographer

Spain: liberalization will not be discarded

Arias: Spain holds firm to plan to liberalize

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
Plans to gradually liberalize the Franco regime will go ahead despite opposition from both right and left, Spanish Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro has told the nation.

Appearing in a pre-taped televised news conference the Prime Minister also warned that any attempt from whatever quarter to disrupt the country would be crushed "inexorably."

Mr. Arias, who has completed 18 months in office, was speaking against a backdrop of growing discontent marked by labor troubles, spreading student unrest, and charges from regime extremists that his government is "deviationist."

In a policy speech a year ago Prime Minister Arias outlined a program for greater participation by the Spanish people in the running of the country. The program, still to be implemented fully, would permit mayors and local representatives to be elected instead of appointed and would allow "political associations" to function within the framework of the country's sole legal political organization, the regime's National Movement.

Exclusions limited

Conscious that most political groups in Spain are wary of the proposed political associations that would have to be approved by the conservative National Movement, Mr. Arias made the point that the associations statute "excludes only those" who actively oppose the ideol-

ogy, political basis, and "reason for being" of the movement.

"In simple terms," he said, "this means: No communists, no separatists." Even left-leaning Spaniards, Mr. Arias implied, could join.

The Prime Minister was very firm about subversion. Whereas "legitimate claims" on the part of labor or students would receive sympathetic attention, subversion under any form would get rough treatment. The government would not allow the universities to serve as cover for subversion.

A call to 'silent majority'

"I want to assure the Spanish people," he said, "that the government, with its police and security forces, has more than ample means at its disposal to crush inexorably any attempt to subvert or disrupt the life of the country."

Addressing what he called "the silent majority" in Spain, the Prime Minister said its continuing role as a stabilizing force was the country's best guaranty for continuing peace.

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Israel tax boost protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
Israel's Finance Minister Joshua Rabinovitch is caught in a crossfire between management and labor over new taxes announced this week. Histadrut, the general trade union federation, is up in arms over the purchase tax hike of 7.5 percent and demands an immediate cost-of-living bonus. The industrialists' association has given notice that it will withdraw its members from all governmental advisory committees as a protest against the new employment tax, which also amounts to 7.5 percent.

Both new measures were announced Feb. 24 as part of the new \$9.4-billion state budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

While Histadrut is demanding temporary relief now, the big showdown is expected in July when the annual adjustment of the general cost-of-living allowance is due. Mr. Rabinovitch intends to hold down the allowance on the ground that it produces an annual cycle of wage and price inflation. But for labor the allowance is a right which should not be interfered with.

The basic problem for the government is the overburdening of the small Israeli economy by a defense establishment which now devours about one third of the gross national product.

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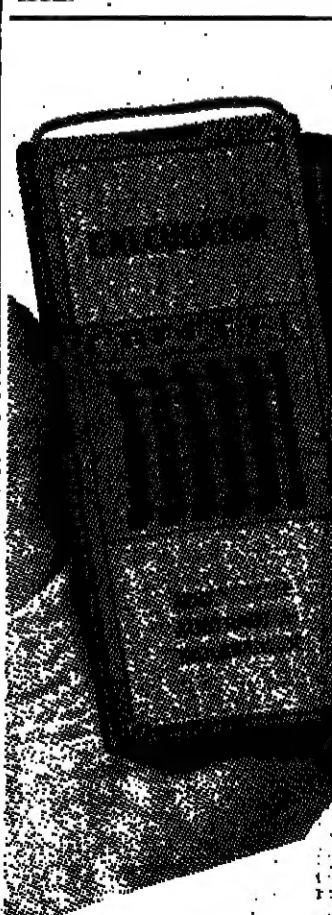
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Beards, yes, but

By Reuter

Lisbon
The Portuguese Army is permitting soldiers to wear long hair and beards — but with restrictions. Hair cannot hang over foreheads, ears, or collars and beards have to be kept clean. Since last year's military coup many soldiers are affecting the Che Guevara look.

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Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Strip-mining bill ignores Ford views

Washington
Ignoring Ford administration recommendations for major modifications, the House Interior Committee Thursday approved a strip-mining regulation bill almost identical to the one the President vetoed last December.

The committee's 29-11 vote generally followed party lines.
The Senate Interior Committee began work Thursday on a similar bill.
Rep. Morris K. Udall (D) of Arizona, prime House sponsor of the bill, said he expected final House action by mid-March — and another Ford veto.

Teen-age assassins called urban trend

Chicago
A growing trend in which street gang leaders recruit juveniles as "hit men" is spawning a new type of gang warfare, police and prosecutors here say.
Youngsters are picked as assassins by gangs because leaders feel authorities will not prosecute teenagers as vigorously as they would older killers, says Maurice Dore, head of the Cook County state's attorney's juvenile division. Another juvenile official said easy access to guns has increased the number of teen killers.

Senators propose ending arms ban to Turkey

Washington
U.S. Senate leaders of both parties, under pressure from the Ford administration, quietly have introduced a bill to reverse the congressional ban on military aid to Turkey.
Republican Senate sources said they expected the bill will be discussed at a closed-door meeting late Thursday of the Senate Appropriations Committee meeting on a resolution continuing foreign aid on a temporary basis.
The bill would lift the provision of an existing law, passed last December over administration objections, which cut off military aid as of Feb. 5.
The new measure would require the President to report to Congress monthly on how negotiations are proceeding in the Cyprus dispute.

Soviet trawlers ring gas rig in North Sea

Great Yarmouth, England
A fleet of Soviet trawlers has besieged a newly positioned gas production rig in the North Sea off this east coast port, according to radio reports from the rig.



Russian "fishing" boat
The rig, Alpha 478 in Amoco's Rough Field 15 miles offshore, called Wednesday for Navy help and the minesweeper Brinton headed for the scene.
The rig's crew said the trouble began early Wednesday when a Russian trawler with a cluster of aerials came within 250 yards of the steel-legged platform that lies outside Britain's territorial waters.
The rigmen sent a launch to investigate, but two more trawlers moved in and prevented the launch.

from closing with the aerial-studded vessel, the radio report said.
Later, nine more trawlers joined them and began circling the rig. One report said a Soviet cargo ship joined the trawlers.

The British Government formally protested to Moscow last June after a Soviet trawler bristling with aerials for electronic equipment harassed an Amoco rig in the North Sea.

Angry hard-hatters snarl New York traffic

New York
Thousands of hard-hatted construction workers, angered by high unemployment in their ranks, milled around New York City Hall Thursday, and triggered massive traffic jams that spread far uptown and into Brooklyn.
The huge rush-hour jams fanned out from the Brooklyn Bridge, where the construction workers in cars and on foot blocked all traffic. Police finally closed the bridge. Traffic was diverted to other bridges spanning the East River.

Dissident Soviet author is reported arrested

Moscow
Soviet security police have arrested Anatoly Marchenko, the dissident author of a critical account of Soviet prison camp life banned here, but widely published abroad, dissident sources said here.
The sources said Mr. Marchenko was seized Wednesday night after a four-

hour search of his home in Tarusa, south of Moscow, where Mr. Marchenko has been living since his release from labor camp two years ago, the sources said.
They added the arrest appeared to be connected with his refusal to report daily to local police under the conditions of his banishment.

U.S. appears top choice for NATO jet contract

Washington
The NATO "jet-fighter" contract of the century is expected to be announced in the next several weeks — and the U.S. entry appears to be well out front at this point, writes Monitor correspondent Guy Halverson.
At issue for the NATO selection committee, however, is the knotty problem of long-range costs. A NATO selection team, which haggled with key Pentagon and Air Force officials about that issue this week is now en route to Stockholm and Paris for last-minute discussions on the Swedish and French fighters.

That issue, given frequent U.S. defense cost overruns, may prove particularly critical, it is felt here.
Two of the four NATO nations seeking a new fighter to replace the aging fleet of F-104 Starfighters — Denmark and Norway — are believed leaning toward the U.S. aircraft, with the Netherlands also favoring the U.S. entry. There are still strong pressures reported in Belgium for the French built F-1 Mirage. However, some Pentagon sources seem confident Belgium also will opt for the U.S. aircraft — the single engine YF 16, built by Texas-based General Dynamics Corporation.

Democrats ask 5-cent gas tax, energy board

Washington
Congressional Democrats recommended an energy package Thursday that includes a 5-cent-a-gallon increase in gasoline taxes and creation of an independent energy conservation board to decide future policies.
Senate Democrats had insisted on no more than a 5-cent gasoline tax and prevailed over House members who wanted a graduated gasoline tax up to 16 cents a gallon with a rebate on gasoline used for essential driving.
Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode

Island and Rep. Jim Wright (D) of Texas, chairmen of the Senate and House Democratic energy task forces, said the package also recommended acceptance of most of the tax proposals now being worked on by the House Ways and Means Committee.
Senator Pastore said the Democrats estimated their energy-tax proposal would add another \$10 billion to the budget deficit, putting the deficit at about \$63 billion for next year, but they said that the economy would be greatly stimulated by their plan, increasing the receipts later.

Planned visit to U.S. by Hirohito reported

Washington
Japanese Emperor Hirohito is expected to visit the United States in late August or early September, the Mutual Broadcasting System said Thursday.



Emperor Hirohito
A joint announcement to this effect was to be made in Tokyo and Washington, the radio network said.
The visit, which has long been expected, would be the first to be made to the United States by a Japanese emperor.

U.S., Soviets reach partial fishing accord

Washington
Soviet-American talks on avoiding fishing conflicts have ended in disagreement over Pacific fisheries but with an agreement on stricter enforcement of U.S. regulations off the Atlantic coast.
U.S. officials said the Russians took a tough stand in the talks on the Pacific fisheries, and would agree only to a temporary extension, until July 1, of current rules governing crab fishing, preventing gear conflicts, and limiting catches. The two sides hope to meet again before July 1.

MINI-BRIEFS

Rail loan denied

The U.S. Railway Association has turned down a request by the Rock Island Railroad for a \$100-million loan the railroad said it needs to avoid bankruptcy. The association said in Washington that Rock Island was not able to give assurances it would be able to pay the money back.

What kidnappers want

An anonymous telephone call to a Cordoba newspaper demanded that the Argentine Government "produce" six left-wing guerrillas in exchange for the release of John Patrick Egan, an honorary American consul in Cordoba who was kidnapped Wednesday night. The caller claimed to represent the Montoneros, an ultra-left organization of Peronist guerrillas.

Fire hits phone system

A five-alarm fire in a New York Telephone Company building in lower Manhattan injured more than 60 firemen and civilians Thursday, knocking out service on police emergency lines and nearly 200,000 private telephones.

Congressmen see Thieu

Eight members of Congress on a trip to assess President Ford's request for supplemental military aid for South Vietnam and Cambodia met Thursday with President Nguyen Van Thieu. They will fly to Phnom Penh on Saturday and Sunday in two separate groups to meet with Cambodian President Lon Nol.

Thais alert troops

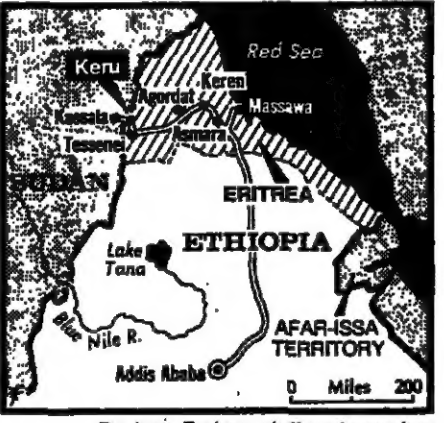
The Thai Government said it had ordered its troops and border police to be on the alert along the 500-mile border with Cambodia because of the Cambodian Army's critical situation.

Bulletproofing test set

Police officers in 15 cities will wear bulletproof jackets of a synthetic fiber called Kevlar in a two-year, \$600,000 test sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, agency administrator Richard W. Velde announced in Washington.

*Eyewitness in Eritrea

Continued from Page 1
positions. They are trying to keep the big towns — Agordat, Keren, Massawa — but we are isolating their large troop concentrations."
The remaining Ethiopian troop concentration near the Sudanese border is in the town of Tessenai, south of here. Like the 2,000-man Ethiopian garrison in Agordat, the 1,000 Ethiopian troops in Tessenai are prevented from moving into the countryside by Eritrean guerrillas who surround the town.
The guerrillas say they prefer to leave the Ethiopians in Agordat and Tessenai to prevent them from reinforcing the Ethiopian units which are fighting in Asmara.
Keru is a dusty desert village of adobe shacks and straw huts.
The Beni Amer tribesmen who live here make a living from the camel caravans which pass through, smuggling fruit, clothing, money, weapons, and livestock between Sudan and Eritrea.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer.
The Italians, who colonized Eritrea from 1890 to 1941, built the police post to control the border traffic with the Sudan. The British manned the post during their administration until 1951. The old police post is still littered with Italian maps and British record books on smuggling in the area.
I asked one of the guerrillas if he thought the Ethiopians would return to Keru. "Once they try to return," he said, "they will be easily ambushed. Even if they try, they cannot succeed."

*Arab blacklist: who is pressuring?

Continued from Page 1
Muhammad Abu Shadi, chairman of the Union of Banques Francaises et Arabes (UBAF), recently charged that Jewish banks have long excluded Arab banks from international bond syndicates, the French news agency reported.
He charged Arab interests also were excluded from the loan of \$200 million French francs for the European Coal and Steel Community in August, 1973.
Dr. Shafik al-Ahras, chairman of Beirut's Arab Investments in the West, said the boycott and blacklist would continue as Arab "defensive" measures.

The boycott supported the Arab side in the state of war between the Arabs and Israel that has existed since 1949, Dr. Ahras said in an interview with the Beirut magazine Al-Sayyad. Though some of the 13 blacklisted American banks — none of them large American banks — had been banned since 1980, there were no protests earlier because the Arabs lacked financial reserves to enter the bond market and begin implementing boycott regulations, he added.
In 1974 the flood of petrodollars included about \$35 billion invested or loaned.

*Mansfield cautious on aid

Continued from Page 1
Here Mr. Mansfield, emphasizing that foreign aid tends to bring the U.S. "troubles abroad," said: "I believe this thoroughly — because too much of it [aid] has been military aid of one sort or another, military assistance, economic assistance tied to military ends.
"Because of that I have not voted for foreign aid for a number of years — nor do I intend to until or unless it is changed back to its original concept: and that is on a people-to-people basis so that people in need will be given the sustenance which can be furnished under an aid program.
"I do not believe in aid to govern-

ments because too much of it stays at the top, too much of it is corrupted, and too little gets down to the people who are in need.
"And I think that \$140 billion in foreign aid since 1946 is too much and the matter should be gone into again thoroughly, completely, and if there is to be a foreign aid program it ought to be on the old Point 4 basis of people to people."
Asked if he thought all parties in the Mideast would have to show a willingness to be conciliatory to be in a position to receive aid at this time, Mr. Mansfield said: "I would assume that that would be one of the quid pro quos."

Kennedy Library: more than 50 sites offered

By David Langworthy
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Fourteen years after President John F. Kennedy visited Cambridge, Mass., to survey sites near Harvard University for a proposed presidential library, the library is still looking for a permanent home.
Cambridge neighborhood groups have opposed placement of the museum portion of the proposed library complex on land near crowded Harvard Square, citing environmental reasons.
That decade-long battle apparently ended earlier this month when Stephen E. Smith, president of the Kennedy Library Corporation, said the corporation would remove Cambridge from consideration as a site rather than face "the continuing threat of law suits."

Building overflowing

The Kennedy memorabilia — Mr. Kennedy's favorite rocking chair, children's crayon drawings of the late President, busts, and thousands of papers stacked to the ceiling on tentative-looking aluminum shelves — is housed in a plain government building in nearby Waltham, Mass. The building, which also accommodates a regional Internal Revenue Service archives, threatens to overflow while Kennedy Corporation officials choose a site.

Mr. Smith, the late President's brother-in-law, has offered two basic alternatives:

- Build both the museum and archives outside of Cambridge.
- Build the archives in Cambridge and the museum elsewhere.

Since that announcement, Mr. Smith says, the corporation has heard offers from representatives of "more than 60" prospective library sites, including: two from the University of Massachusetts; one from the town of Barnstable on Cape Cod, near the Kennedy family summer home at Hyannisport; and one from the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

Smith expresses hope

In Boston this week to tour a proposed site at the campus of the University of Massachusetts-Boston, Mr. Smith expressed hope a "suitable home" for the library could be "found within 90 days."
He denied that his recent, highly publicized tours of alternate sites have been designed to pressure Cambridge groups into accepting both the

museum, which would draw an estimated 800,000 visitors to Harvard Square annually, and the archives, which would be used almost exclusively by a handful of scholars.

"Remaining in Cambridge would almost certainly mean splitting the site," Mr. Smith explained. "We could put the archives near Harvard, but I do not anticipate that there would ever be a move by the corporation to attempt to locate the museum there."

Cambridge site favored

Even opponents of the museum in Cambridge have almost unanimously expressed a desire to see the archives built in that city. Paul R. Lawrence, head of one of the groups most

vehemently opposed to the museum, said recently his group would "welcome" the archives to Cambridge.

Already the Kennedy Library Corporation has endowed Harvard with nearly \$8 million for construction of a Kennedy Institute of Politics, to be built adjacent to the library.

And Mr. Smith encouraged further speculation that the archives would remain near Harvard during his Boston visit, saying "it would be unfortunate to move out of Cambridge altogether."
"That would be a shame," the Kennedy Corporation president continued, "because it would go against President Kennedy's original wishes." Mr. Kennedy requested that the library be placed in an "urban university" setting.

*Ford holds new domino theory

Continued from Page 1
But still, the reopening of the old Sihanoukville supply route would be of some help to the Viet Cong and do some damage to the military position of the South Vietnamese armed forces.

Probably what Congress does about military aid for South Vietnam itself will be more important to morale in that country than what happens to Cambodia. There probably would be some damage to that morale from the collapse of the Lon Nol government.
If the fall of Cambodia did lead in turn to the fall of South Vietnam, then

there would undoubtedly be some general fallout affecting the American position in the world. But it would not be the first time that an American client had collapsed, with consequences both foreign and domestic.

During World War II the Kuomintang government of Chiang Kai-shek was the ally and client of the United States. Considerable military aid was given to it in its civil war against the Communists. The effort failed. The general and his surviving followers went to Taiwan. The Communists took over China.

The fallout from that first collapse of a major American client was substantial.

In foreign affairs it was one thing to see the Soviets and North Koreans in they could safely reach for South Korea. But they misjudged President Truman who decided to accept the challenge. The successful defense of South Korea was an important episode (after Greece and Turkey) in America's expanding role in the world during the "cold war" era.

In domestic American affairs the fall of China became a major political liability for the Democratic Party. Democrats were branded by Republicans as being "soft on communism."

The China experience indicates the American prestige in the world could survive the loss of both Cambodia and South Vietnam to the Communists since, even taken together, they are far less important in the balance of power than China itself. But it also suggests that the Democrats should take care lest they give the Republicans another useful political weapon.

In effect President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are saying to the Congress: If the Communists take Cambodia, it is your fault — not ours.

Democrats who remember the McCarthy era in the 1950s will be wary of letting the blame fall on their shoulders for losing a country to communism. This is perhaps the main reason why, in the end, Congress may reconsider and give President Ford the extra aid he wants for Cambodia and South Vietnam. At least if they do, the Republicans will not be able to blame them for losing Cambodia and South Vietnam.

*Labor cools to Jackson's '76 bid

Continued from Page 1
Liberals in the labor movement — an important though not majority force in U.S. unions — were antagonized when Senator Jackson supported the supersonic transport plane (SST). The liberals saw the SST as providing relatively few jobs at a dangerously high cost to the environment.

Feeling runs deep

Union feeling on the trade-reform bill runs deep. Union leaders charge that U.S. multinational corporations have cost labor millions of jobs by setting up plants abroad and then shipping goods made there back into the United States through tariff-law loopholes.

Union thought Mr. Jackson was with them on the issue — until he changed in an effort to free more Jews from the Soviet Union.
A few days ago Mr. Meany was asked, "Are you as enthusiastic about Senator Jackson as you were a couple

of years ago?" Said Mr. Meany, leader of 120 unions with 13.5 million members: "No, by no means." He described the Senator as "deceptive."

Jackson's prospects

Further, Mr. Meany indicated that it is unlikely that Senator Jackson can be "rehabilitated" as a labor-supported candidate.

Within the AFL-CIO, the Washington Senator now is regarded as a "switch hitter," swinging from whatever side of the plate serves him best.

The new and apparently growing disaffection worries Senator Jackson and his aides. Now an announced candidate for the presidency, considered by many to be the Democratic front-runner, Mr. Jackson would like a groundswell of labor support. He has not given up hope that he can persuade Mr. Meany to reconsider his present opposition, although Mr. Meany rarely changes an opinion about who is or is not a friend of labor.

هذا من الأصل

fashion



Above, gray flannel and jersey by Bill Blass with his new three-cornered scarf

Below, silk and knit combination by Kasper for Joan Leslie



Pink chiffon ruffles and pleats by Oscar de la Renta



Above, Geoffrey Beene's all-cotton chino raincoat and skirt, with wool jersey T-shirt

Below, Halston's skimp with longer coat



Springtime choices: from tent to tube

Inside this section . . .

- Paris slims down
- London tames the tent
- Building a wardrobe
- Discount shopping
- Accessories
- Mail-order catalogs

By Phyllis Feldkamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York beginning with the Big Skirt, clothes have been wing larger and larger to the point where, so long as Big Dress and the Big Coat fit at the shoulders, the rest of the garment cannot be said to be too big. Or can it? At least two designers have expressed minority views at the long and ample look as the one and only — even we most of the buying public has had time to try out Big Look for itself.

Halston's Skimp and Adolfo's Skivvy, mid-thigh length dresses, are presented as alternatives.

Users scoffed at the Skimp and doubted it would sell. The mini is remembered and loved. Not many women had a chance to wear the loose and flowing chemise as (it is the dress in the stores this spring), which has been around since last summer. In a New York artment store, \$24 copies of the Skimp (less than one-half the price of the Halston) with Halstonish sweaters hatch at \$11 have been making the cash registers ring.

Can the two, the large and the small, coexist? Skirts are longer, but they are also shorter. Heels are higher, but they are also flat as a Grecian sandal or a ballet slipper.

Certain constancies

As if that were not enough ambivalence for one fashion season, the Europeans recently moved in another new direction — from the loose tent to the tight tube.

In Rome, Valentino showed dresses so skinty one buyer complained, "They cup the derriere," and in Paris Yves Saint Laurent, who launched the chemise dress and is regarded as the barometer of the way contemporary fashion winds are likely to blow, presented "Le Tee Shirt," a clinging sheath interpretation of the national garb of the U.S. in pricey silk jersey.

Nonetheless, there are certain constancies in today's fashion:

Primarily there are the soft, pliable, lightweight fabrics — poplins, thin cottons, jerseys, sheer wools, silky twills, crepes, and georgettes.

Second, the handling of these airy materials gives

everything a soft, flowing line. Even classic tailoring this season is free of stiff construction. The unlined, unhemmed garment in one of the pale or clean bright spring colors has less bulk, looks better in movement.

Third, a realistic approach to design and manufacture with the consumer's needs and budget kept well in mind. One of the basic buys, for instance, is a transformable outfit — raincoat with matching skirt that can provide a variety of changes by way of blouses and T-shirts.

Shoppers who have always thought in terms of jackets and coats as separate entities might consider the possibilities of a two-piece smock jacket and skirt outfit. It can be worn with a cotton knit tank top in a contrasting color, or with a variety of shirts. A full, drawstring-waisted peasant blouse would be another look with the skirt alone.

Femininity in the evening

A separate to add to, and completely change pants or skirts already owned, is the polished cotton waistcoat in paisley or a floral wallpaper print.

The Chanel-inspired suit, more formal than sporty

separates but always easy and relaxed, is among the great stayers, as are classic blazers, trenchcoats, smock coats, and dresses with fullness gathered at shoulder yokes.

Twin sets with pleated or flared silk print skirts take the place of the traditional suit. Cardigan and tank top sets are often of airy pointelle crochet. The other type of knit to watch is the silky jacquard thin jersey adaptation of the allithery sort of knitwear made famous by Rosita and Ottavio Missoni of Italy.

Having been offhand and generally subdued about dressing during the day, the theory is that women will want fun, fantasy, and femininity in the evening. Accordingly, the lacy boudoir look (with frilly big bertha collar and cuffs), the hand-painted-looking caftan, the draped jersey, and the sequined sweater dress with matching three-cornered scarf are all in the cards. It is possible to be as fluffy-ruffy as you please. In case you do not please, choose the sophisticated peasant dress (off-the-shoulder, via drawstring neck, or more covered up with a U-neck) or the gossamer-thin silk ankle-length chemise.

fashion

Spring's bounty

By Nan Trent

Woman's editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tulips or daffodils? Crocuses or hyacinths? The choices of spring are varied. The favorites are personal. And so with fashion. In these first springtime pages there's something for everyone:

• For the fashion realist a glimpse of the leading designer-looks from the U.S. and Europe, including the tube, the chemise, the skimp, and variations on the seasonal suit.

• For the wardrobe builder, how to use color as the key in choosing basics, accessories, and makeup.

• For the bargain shopper — and who isn't this season? — a look through mail-order catalogs and discount stores.

In the United States alone, fashion is a \$25 billion business, and we hope we can help you save a few dollars. But the best — and final — criterion of fashion is always what looks well on you, what suits you, what you enjoy.

The choices are varied; the selection is yours.

We've got a

vested interest in you!

Our new idea for the skirt suit will give you fashion dividends now through summer, the pliable skirt and shirt in soft pink or beige polyester jersey updated with a suede vest to match.

This, polyester-backed and closed with gold-color hardware by P.S.I.™

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Sketch by Jan Langen

The Tube

The slim lines of a Saint Laurent spring

Response to an ad means another ad!

Paris fashion moves toward slimmer lines

By Margaret de Miraval
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris Fashion may be moving just a bit too fast these days. One has barely had time to catch up with the big drop in hemlines when certain influential Paris couturiers send them soaring back up to the knees. Yves Saint Laurent's latest message comes through in the tube just when everyone sat back to relax in the billowing chemise he launched last July.

While the new overall direction in Paris is definitely toward slimmer lines, Jules Francois Crahay of Lanvin was the only designer to swim against the tide and consistently retain the voluminous tent. His realistic approach underlines the basic idea that if fashion is going to swing too drastically from one season to the next, the girl on Main Street may be confused and stick with her existing wardrobe rather than be tempted to splurge on something new.

Full chemise

Actually Paris does have something for everyone: a freedom to pick and choose among the bevy of fresh ideas. Even hem lengths are not an absolute dictate, ranging from the mid or low calf we have been wearing with boots this winter, to the knee-high skimmers at Ungaro and Courrèges. Notwithstanding the slimmer couture silhouettes, the full-chemise is going to be greatly in evidence next summer, although copies of Saint Laurent's tube will be adapted within a matter of weeks, and the knockoffs will soon be filtering right down to the lowest price ranges.

Shades of evening, our newest watercolor

Ombre watercolor stripes spill down from a simple bateau neck to an extravagant ruffle at the hem. In between, tones of blue, orange and green on polyester organza. Ruffles repeat at the elbow-length sleeve and on the generous stole. A marvelously floating thing for important evenings from the Mollie Parnis Boutique. For 6 to 12 sizes, \$295. Evening Collections.

Saks Fifth Avenue



But the point is, just how many of us can wear that toothpaste tube squeezed in at some very salient points. Anyone who doesn't have the slim-thin figure of the mannequins had best forget it and stick to the kind and gentle chemise or fuller skirts that help disguise an ample figure.

There are plenty of alternatives in the soft-skirted dresses that cling without clutching, easy tunics and overblouses with wide-washed belts, and ensembles with a loose crepe shirt jacket or cardigan teamed to a gathered skirt and coordinated blouse.

First Lady's designer

Many women are never going to relinquish pants, come what may, and in the midst of all the soft feminine clothes, Jean Louis Scherrer and other couturiers bring in the fleet. Scherrer is Madame Gladys d'Estaing's favorite designer (although

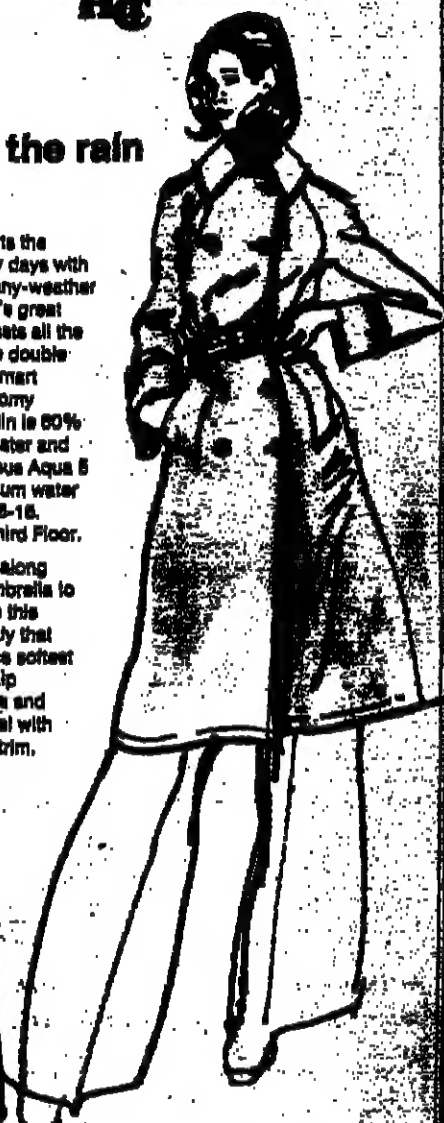
France's First Lady has also ordered several ensembles from Dior recently). Flannel or paper-thin gabardine pants with wide-cuffed legs are teamed to blazers and midies, occasionally even sporting the admiral's gold-braided cap or a French sailor's beret.

Evening gowns are less elaborate with far fewer embroideries and extravagant effects in keeping with the French austerity program, but make up any difference with sheer floating fabrics or the romantic pointillism prints in heavy water colors inspired by the recent exhibit of Impressionist paintings at the Grand Palais. Many formal gowns bring back the cage dresses from the 1950s; the best of all compromise between slender and voluminous silhouettes with a body-tight slip veiled beneath capes, ponchos, angel-wing sleeves, fluttering handkerchief points, or layered effects.

singin' in the rain

London's finest puts the sunshine into rainy days with beautifully styled any-weather gear. Aquascutum's great looking trench boasts all the classic details, like double-breasted styling, smart button tabs and roomy pockets. Fine poplin is 60% cotton/40% polyester and treated to the famous Aqua S process for maximum water repellency. Bone, 6-18, (\$5-1000). *188, Third Floor.

And, you can take along everything from umbrella to change of shoes in this roomy tote from Italy that shrugs the rain in the softest leather-like vinyl. Zip compartment inside and snap closing. Camel with brown line leather trim. (\$5-75-795). *48, First Floor.



BERCROMBIE & FITCH

How the fashion-wise economize.

You don't have to let another day go by without joining forces with the smart fashion-wise women of the world who reap savings and professional sewing advice from Designers Fabrics By-Mail. Designers, the original sewing club, has been helping women save time and money for over 27 years.

Discovering Designers Fabrics opens a new exhilarating world of exciting fabrics priced to keep you and your family smartly dressed season after season. It's amazingly simple to create fabulous wardrobes when you have a personalized professional fabric club, skilled in sewing know-how, at your fingertips.

It's also money in the bank to get an automatic 10% discount off regular prices on any fabric you buy at any time. This can well save you many many dollars over the cost of fabrics at your local store. And you can cash in on even more savings by raiding famous twice-yearly Super Sales when top quality knits, suitings and dress fabrics are discounted as high as 60%.

Furthermore, the service is as great as the savings. Designers gives you all the attention you need before you buy your fabrics; then stays with you until the last button goes on. They bring everything together for you in six or more colorful Fashion Follies a year containing over 130 sample swatches of first quality fabrics individually set in place next to professionally coordinated patterns from Simplicity, Vogue, Butterick and other leading pattern houses. You get a preview of the latest fabrics and fashions in the quiet of your own home. You can touch the fabrics, mix them, match them and see in a glance how your finished outfit will look. There's no guesswork about which fabric goes best with which pattern as sample garments are made up by Designers before you buy the fabric. Facts on wear, washability and yardage are all included.

Every Fabric Folly also comes with Betty Bryant's Designer Sewing News, a timely newsletter that gives all the inside sewing tips on working with the new fabrics as well as the latest information on fashion and color trends for yourself as well as your home.

Another plus! When you choose your fabric, you can order everything you need for completing your garment—including linings, thread, buttons, belts, zippers. Everything. Direct to you in one package. Designers will even make your covered belts or buttons, or do your pleating in our custom service department.

That's the inside on how the fashion-wise economize. The cost is only \$4.50 a year which is quite a bargain for your own personalized fabric club that gives you 10% discounts on all fabrics... up to 60% savings



on twice-yearly sales... six or more Fashion Follies with over 130 swatches of the finest fabrics priced to save you money... and the assurance of having an exciting wardrobe that is right for you.

I want to be fashion-wise and economize. Here's \$4.50 for a year's membership. I realize I'm under no obligation to buy; but when I do, my satisfaction is guaranteed.

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fashion

Color key to building a wardrobe

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

As bulwarks in the house, there are a few pieces of really good furniture. In the wardrobe, a few carefully selected, well-made classics of the same period cut and material. The fruitwood is easy on the drawers on the one hand, the spiced by a hand-hair coat on the other. In both cases the rules to follow run along parallel lines: Establish your basic needs, then furnish, decorate, dress to enhance your assets, to dress to express your personal taste, and to fit best of all, your life-style.

through judicious use of color. The system of a single neutral for the walls, or the floors, or the upholstery throughout the living quarters will bring unity to the most heterogeneous oddments of furniture.

No help needed

Color wisely and daringly used is also the ingredient well-dressed women with limited means can substitute for money.

Everyone has her own built-in tonal range — of skin, hair, and eyes. That personal color scheme always should be the starting point. It takes considerable study to figure out the harmonious and complementary shades that will make the most of what nature handed each individual. One redhead may look jaundiced in a blue-based purple, while another can carry it off. Today's cosmetics can bridge what once were insurmountable color barriers.

Universally becoming

Nearly universally becoming are black, pure red, navy, clean forest green, and camel, although the last is a no-no for blue-white hair. Trying for anyone who does not have translucent skin are the muddy colors — the grays, taupes, and brown-sauce tones. These may be possible, and effective, when a dash of white or a sharp bright color is added.

The all-time sophisticated classic basic black, is unbeatable combined with white. However, white is not easy on certain older skins. Comes a time when ivory, beige, or camel work better. From the standpoint of

upkeep black, along with navy, is a most difficult color in any fabric and only looks well when scrupulously clean. There is almost no color with which it cannot be combined: High fashion designers do not rule out bright navy or brown. But when mixing darks with darks, texture matters: black velvet against burgundy tweed or silk, for example.

Muted variety preferable

Red is happy, but limiting. Fall for the lipstick-red coat and you are fairly well restricted to black, navy, white, gray, or pinks in the same tonal range. Some tartans, paisleys, stripes and tattersall or houndstooth checks will work. Black or navy accessories will look sharp.

If your coloring falls into the general range of brown, lean toward the autumn favorites — wine, rust, chocolate, and the like, combining them with white or natural tones come spring and summer. One of the widest current spectrums runs through russet, brown, and burgundy, and you needn't worry about color-matching; a muted variety of tones and texture is preferable to relentlessly color-matched outfits.

The blue-eyed will zero in on all the blues, avoiding, we hope, the harsher shades, and investigating blue-violet with emerald green as well as gentian with a piping of red.

The white-haired will pick prints that invariably have white in the pattern. The blondes will chart a color course that travels from pastels to darks, by-passing the too-strong brighter colors.



Investment dressing—time will test

From Evan Picone and Saks Fifth Avenue the tweed and linen look in separates. Left, beige and black blazer, flared button-down skirt, classic cream stock-tie blouse. Right, vest and basic pant also in beige and black with the cream stock-tie blouse. Fabric used here is 100 percent fiber rayon. The various pieces can change with one another.

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fashion



Accessories star in spring scene

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The cast of characters alters every season on the accessory scene. But starring this spring — as last fall and winter — we have the scarf. There has been a change in form, though, with the long muffler giving the lead to the three-cornered shape in sizes going from kerchief to shawl.

Put the triangular scarf through some of its paces and you will see it act as a neckerchief, a head covering, a shoulder shrug, and — if it's large enough — a sash.

Which brings us to the entrance of the second leading accessory: the belt. Pulling in the waists of loose Big Dresses is a soft leather wraparound that has come to be known as the Obi belt, since the design principal is similar to the wide Japanese sash.

Widths vary

The Obi belt comes with some dresses by Halston, Oscar de la Renta, Ronald Kolodzie for Concept VII, and Kasper for Joan Leslie. But it is also sold separately in accessory departments where you can find it in narrow, medium, and wide width calf in a gamut of colors that includes camel, navy, black, rust, and brown. You wind it from front to back, tying the narrow ends in a bow at the front center waist.

Another means of achieving the same look of the wrapped waist is easier on the pocketbook. Many soft silk and cotton dresses in the New York collections were bound around the midriff with self sashes tied in front. So you might go and get

yourself a length of tie silk and do likewise.

In handbags, the enormous squashy leather shoulder bag is Halston's pet. Big soft canvas leather-trimmed carryalls with shoulder straps would give the same effect. Envelopes with straps or chains that convert to shoulder bags are continuing. The soft reptile pouch with imitation tortoise frame is a high-fashion favorite.

Wood-framed bags, big flat portfolio or attache-case types, copies of the Hermes bag — complete with big "H" clasp — and of Gucci bags — complete with red and green stripe — are all A-No. 1.

In fine jewelry, the runaway item is Elsa Peretti's "Diamonds by the Yard," a thin gold chain strung at intervals with rose-cut diamonds, sold at Tiffany's but copied right and left by other jewelers. If you have any spare diamonds lying around, you could have them reset in this fashion. No? Then costume-jewelry makers such as Trifari are producing reasonable facsimiles in gold-tone and rhinestones.

Gold featured

Another hot fashion in real jewelry is the 24-karat gold ingot, worn as a pendant on a gold chain. We need not tell you how this item gained currency.

Other less expensive but nonfake materials that are still "going con-

cerns" in jewelry include shells, wood, snakeskin, and pearls. In the frankly fake, plastics copied from pieces of the '30s are popular; ivory and jet are a great combination. Also "in" are frosted Lalique glass looks in plastic (also see-through acrylics imitating carved crystal).

Sculptural or geometric silver bracelets, clips, and body jewelry of the type Aldo Cipullo does for men can stay on stage giving continuous performances — from casual day to relaxed evening.

High or low

The shoe — as noted earlier — is either high or low. Instep-strap sandals with either open or closed toe and heel are the delicate thing in high heels. Ballet flats and thong sandals head the down-to-earth footwear lineup.

The key casual shoe for spring-summer is the espadrille with rope-soled wedge which a number of people have been wearing with pants all winter in the standard canvas. It's among the better buys around these days (\$14, and comes in a chromatic scale of colors). The wedge shoe is outpacing the platform sole, except among our friends the rock stars and their groupie followers. Could it be, then, that Carmen Miranda is ceding the spotlight to Bess Truman in the hearts of far-out shoe designers?

Highlighting with accessories

Left, Halston's crinkle cotton with Obi belt of soft leather. Top right, espadrille with rope wedge heel by Yves Saint Laurent. Center, Saint Laurent's new instep strap. Below, man's ring and bracelet of gold designed by Aldo Cipullo. (These are half the fun of spring '75.)

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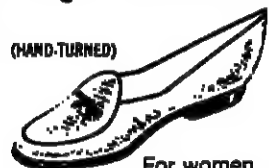
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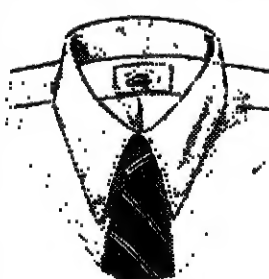
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fashion

London tames the tent

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

London
To slim. Or not to slim?
It's the great British fashion question of this moment. And it's not people we're talking about, it's dresses.

The new Paris slim-line, pencil-slim indeed, has caught much of Britain's fashion world on the hop.

Most of the manufacturers, most of the London public anyway, were just getting round to accepting the wide, easy tent chemise. This overdress has been worn by young Londoners all through this mildest of winters, over assorted polo-neck sweaters and shirts.

It took the trade a fair while but it finally produced a few in the better ranges. The young cheap-quick firms had been making this shape for a year.

But now — does caution pay off? The men who never changed, who still make the slim dresses of yesteryear, are the ones with the smiles. Suddenly they and their goods are desirable!

Middle-ground designers had seen the writing on the wall and for this spring they tamed the tent. Fullness was smoothed down and in or chopped away, belts were produced, and the fabrics became crisper.

The bodices are still soft, usually bloused with an elasticized waist. They balance well with the new, slimmer skirt as do the chopped-short kimono sleeves that one sees in dresses, suits, even knitwear.

Knitwear itself is on a Memory Lane story, the sort of lacy stitches nimble-fingered grandmothers worked on long ago, the sort of sweaters film starlets wore, smiling, on women's magazine covers in the early 1950s. The more intricate the pattern, the better. Some come from Scotland, some from Leicester, some from Hong Kong, but the look is very much the same. And it's an important extra that there be a crispness, the sheen of rayon perhaps, the crunch of boucle.

The 1975 knits are worn as twin sets, with a vest,

sleeveless, topped by a short-sleeved cardigan whose waist is often sashed in.

The classic Scottish knit is strictly for the tourists (especially the French, Italian, and Japanese) and they'll find it, as ever, in the Burlington Arcade, the knitwear mecca just off Piccadilly.

Since knits express more quickly and vividly than anything else the mood of design we shouldn't have gasped (but we did) at John Bates' huge ones in his spring show. This full-top idea is of course the one Paris embraced months later and keen shoppers are getting their version of the new silhouette in this way.

Periwinkle blue stars in this spring's knits. And the other big colors all through British spring fashion are pale peach and eau de nil. Since classics are what many feel they should be investing in suits and coats, navy and beige are having a good run. And pale gray looks fresher than either, for day or night. There's a glorious range of evening dresses in dove-gray lace, some with

voluminous cardigan-jackets, that are selling well and outflanking the more conventional stripes and florals.

For it truly is the year of the solid color, with interest coming from texture and cut. Prints are taking a rest.

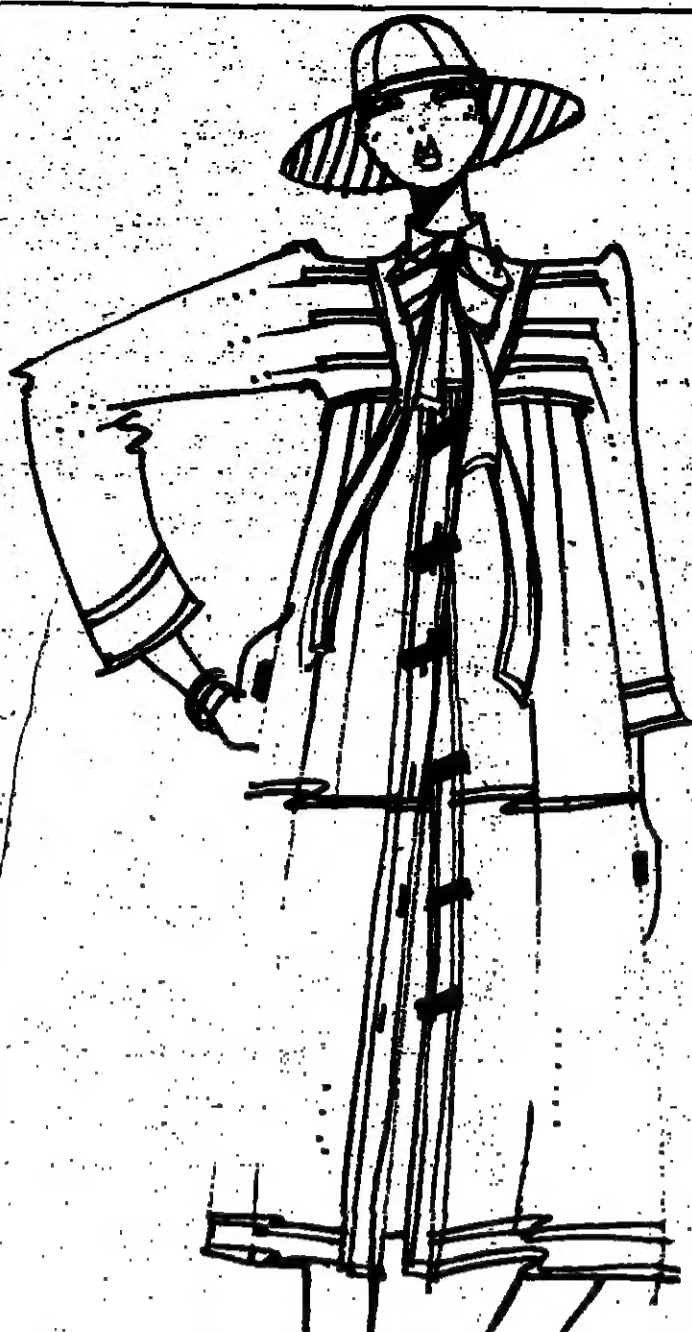
Cotton twills, gabardines, and shantung are important. While there is still jersey, good in those chemise dresses, it has a bit of angora mixed in to give a quality, a less wrinkleable look, and it's always single jersey.

Trousers matter less now that girls are enjoying the long full midi skirts so much. But the sportswear story has shifted over to culottes and they come at every possible price and style level, from khaki cotton to fine black wool facecloth. The best ones reach just below the knee and bell out gracefully. One designer shows the black wool ones with a dressy smocked crepe de chine blouse — charming alternative to the long skirt and tee shirt for an Evening Out.

There is plenty of room for the full-top dresses and

voluminous knits under the spring coats for many are unlined and nearly all are dusters or else wrap-styles with big dolman armholes. In desperation as much as from real fashion desire many girls were buying capes and cloaks, often from secondhand shops, this winter for nothing else would go over their big-top dresses. Alas you don't get all sections of the fashion trade moving at the same speed and the coats to fit over these bulky shapes just weren't around!

Watch out for a rash of Liberty cotton fashions, even though otherwise the fashion mood is a no-print one. This year is the centenary of the Liberty firm and most manufacturers have climbed onto the bandwagon. Welcome are those spices of bright color in the London windows, otherwise all milky cream and peach. A Liberty can be a strictly tailored coat or suit but one can guarantee that several thousand young women will find their protective covering, as they have for five years or more now, in one of those long highnecked Liberty cotton dresses with a hem frill that make fashion writers yawn and make young men, one imagines, sigh with pleasure.



Jean Muir's tucked suede coat dress

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A black and white photograph of two women. The woman on the left is wearing a wide-brimmed hat and a floral dress. The woman on the right is wearing a dark coat over a light-colored top and dark pants.

So, for \$170 (not including shipping charges) our career girl has outfitted herself with a total summer wardrobe, possibly, without ever leaving her apartment. (Note: All prices here are based on Misses sizes. Tall and half sizes are slightly more.)

[Illegible text]

fashion

'Originals' at discount prices

By Barbara Varro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Riffling through rows of racks hung with discounted merchandise has become a way of fashion survival for many women caught in the recession bind.

The affluent are shopping alongside their middle- and lower-income sisters during a time when everyone seems to be intent on finding a bargain. Stretching dollars for clothing is just as serious a game as stretching them for food.

As one woman parking her Cadillac near a well-known fashion discount store in the city said: "When I can buy a John Anthony or a Calvin Klein for 20 or 30 percent off, why should I pay the regular price at another store? Besides, my husband is happier when I shop here. He feels like I'm helping him."

Women who are trying to keep up with style while keeping their clothing expenditures down are shopping in stores where it's sale time throughout the year.

There they can buy the newest silhouettes by top designers and the latest looks from European as well as American ready-to-wear manufacturers. Anything from a \$4 shirt to a \$400 coat.

How do stores do it? Some of them buy regular stock wholesale like any other retailer, but take a lower markup. Others operate on low overhead and on a cash-and-carry basis. There are no charge accounts, deliveries, alterations, or refunds. But some offer a layaway plan.

Discount-store owners feel they are supplying a big demand and they are heroes to many shoppers even though some retailers resent the presence of discounters because they are undercutting them.

Phil Handmacher of Hand-Moor, one of Chicago's oldest discount operations located on the south edge of the Loop, says he is not trying to tread on retailers' toes. He is just trying to help budget-minded women dress better for less.

"Majority of our customers are extremely fashion-conscious," he says. "Whether she is buying a \$12 French shirt or a \$500 gown by an American designer, she wants quality and the newest look."

His best sellers for spring are skirts with movement — the bias flares particularly — that cover the knee. The big dress and chemises for \$40 and \$50 have been checking out quickly. Suede and leather pantsuits are popular as are sweater and skirt sets in Missoni-type patterns. The longer-

length, fuller raincoats are also favorites.

Wayne Bredehorst, manager of Loehmann's, an East Coast discount firm which opened a branch in the Chicago suburb of Morton Grove three years ago, reports that sportswear is tops at the store.

Shirts and sweaters from \$5 up are being coordinated with all types of skirts from gabardines to cottons which are selling as well as pants this season. Dress sales seem to be picking up.

Jeanne Ellbogen, who owns the Sample Studio in the Mid-North area, sells only junior sizes 7 and 9. Because she buys manufacturers' sample lines, most of her stock is one-of-a-kind items.

Her prices range primarily from about \$10 for sweaters to \$40 for dresses, which are generally 30 to 50 percent off retail.

Bag for fashion insiders

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
For the she-already-has-everything girl, the bag of bags with fashion insiders is a limited edition (signed and numbered in the interior) Nigel Lofthouse envelope. Mr. Lofthouse, a Londoner whose life-style one buyer describes as "extremely hippie," is nonetheless an artist with "art deco" patchwork and embroidery in calf, suede, snakeskin, and fabric combinations — no two precisely alike. Only a few stores in the United States carry his wares (in New York: Lord & Taylor and Henri Bendel), and, as Mr. Morgan said about the yacht, if you have to ask how much it is, it's not for you. Just thought you'd like to hear about it, though.

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fashion

Silver a good buy in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Silver is becoming a girl's best friend, that is, if she cannot afford those precious stones. In Spain prices have doubled in one year, but many of those sculptured silver lovelies which you spot in smart shops in the United States come from Spanish studios. They cost three times the price that you would pay here.

Juli Gussach on Bruch 144 is one of the new young Spaniards who has his silver spread out in Tiffany's and Neiman-Marcus.

Juli uses mainly curved forms or something that the hand likes to touch, for instance, a clam shell-shaped locket. He is also molding precious woods such as ebony and teak.

His necklaces are small pieces mounted on slim silver chains, an abrupt comparison with Madrid jewelry craftsman Joaquin Berceo, who moves into angular sculpture pieces.

Barcelona

Strawbridge & Clothier

From Italy with love: our not-so-big dress of soft-sheen knit

The big dress, modified to the slimmest dimensions. Tucked front releases into soft skirt, sash bow-ties back or wrap-ties front. By Damon, of silk-look acrylic-rayon knit: beige, melon, or mint, 6-14. \$118. Devon Shop, Dept. 355, Third Floor, Philadelphia.



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Fashions for Spring

GROLLMANS
18 Centre sq., Easton, Pa.



Sportswear formula: mix-match comfort

By Marilyn Thelan
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Classic comfort combines with coordination to save consumer dollars. That's spring '76.

It's also the season of sportswear and the big shirt, the return of the skirt—full and floppy, maybe even more extreme in lengths, both short and long.

Jantzen translates grandma's old checked bieleth into a fun and showy knit called "Picnic Checks." It's trimmed in brass and straw and piped with braid.

New Classics comprise a grouping of interchangeable items that every woman can put together into a workable spring wardrobe. This Jantzen collection is priced so that everyone can find just what she wants and can afford.

Pendleton Woolen Mills offers Country Sophisticates in warm-weather fashions. White is featured as an easy bridge to inter-coordination. The merchandise is washable, with an emphasis on knits, especially sweaters.

Another line available coast to coast is White Stag. This offers distinctive fabrics and designs that easily could see a girl through a variety of activities. One fabric that gives the optical impression of chambray is really a knit, photographically printed to give the impression of a woven.

Details are becoming more noteworthy: A neck line softly tied, a sweater patterned in pointelle, a scarf tied as a summer bund at the waist; the return of the hat, as an accessory; the addition of handwork done at home on a manufactured garment.

Spring sportswear has a feeling for individuality. It becomes every shopper's opportunity to create for herself a look that relates to her life.

And for travel, Baby Cord Plaids by Queen Casuals journey untroubled, arriving anywhere in style.

A trio of classics

Bias flip skirt, tailored shirt, and pointelle cardigan by Pendleton. From a collection called Country Sophisticates, these three pieces come in springtime.

Jonquil shades, including a jonquil plaid for the skirt. Shirt is of jonquil Glana nylon. Cardigan is pointelle knit. Similar classic sportswear that can be combined and coordinated to save consumer dollars are very much on spring's calendar this year.



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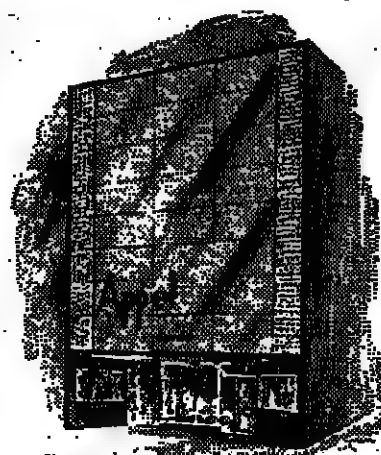
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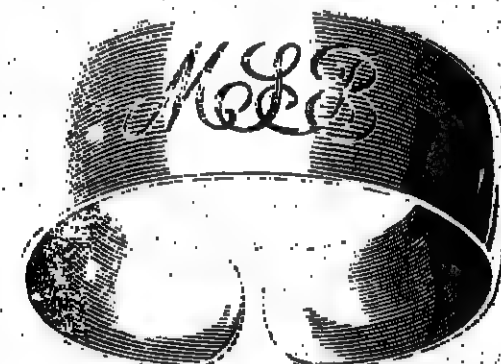
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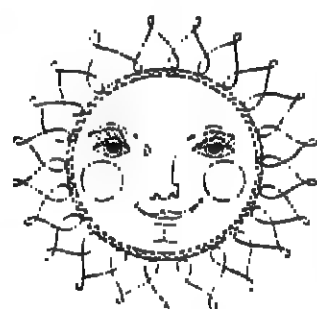
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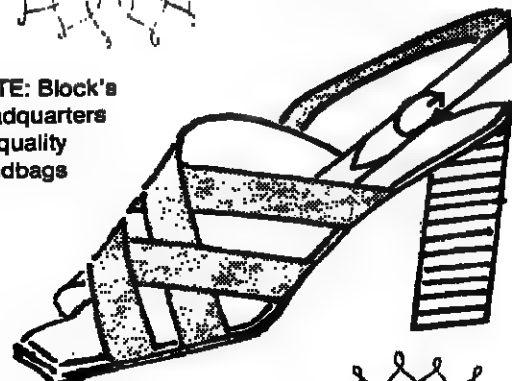
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Curlier
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By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to
The Christian Science
Monitor

New York
The hairdressers are
jumping for curlier curls,
and the milliners are all
for brimmer hats this
spring.

Wavy hair is the logical
complement to soft, loose
others. The brims that
makers have in mind
are mostly openwork,
raw. Light, airy hats and
shallow felts with shallow
medium-deep crowns
and face-shading brims
are the corners at the
annual Millinery In-
stitute of America show for
spring.

The beret, the helmet,
and the turban — all fine
women who wear
asses — have been the
sellers at the hat bars
lately. But milliners would
like to get women into
taller hats.

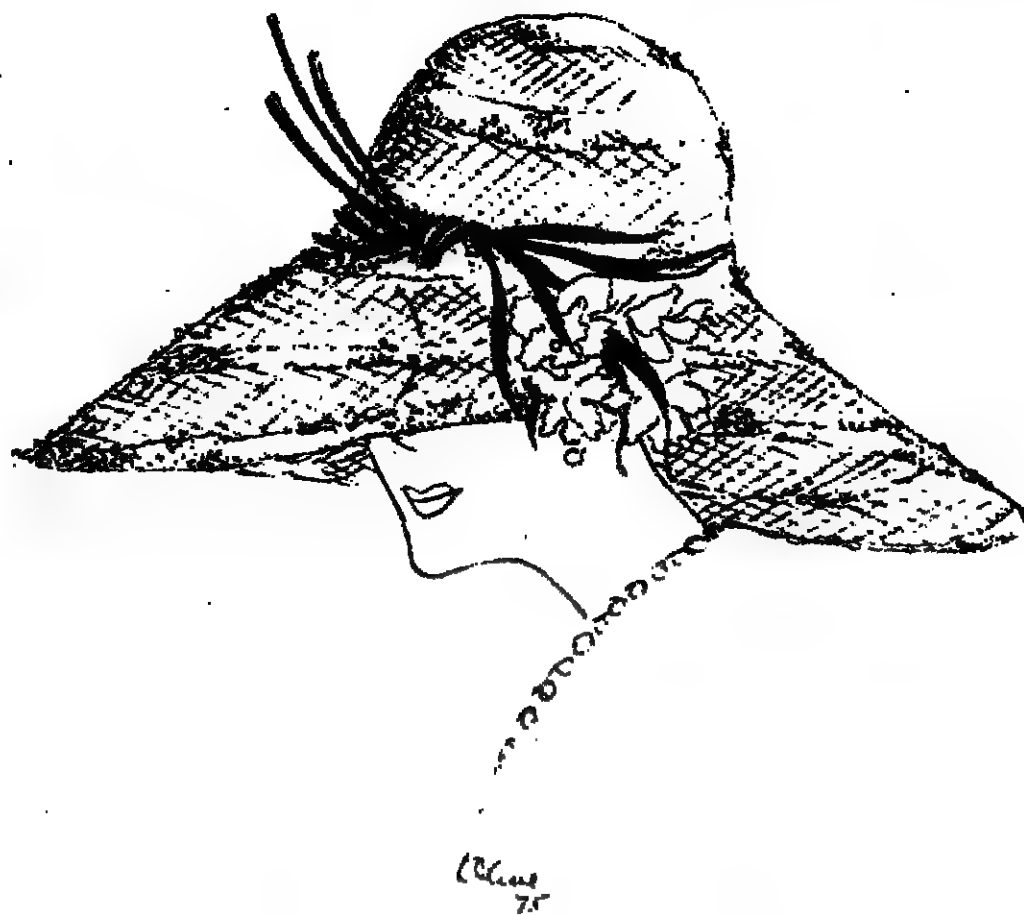
Among the sporty hats,
are the popular tennis
crew hat — carrying on
quilted or stitched ver-
sions in prints and solids
reprising.

Under the see-through
at or the pull-down cro-
chet cap, the new hairdo.
It all comes as no surprise
to anyone that Julius Caruso,
style director of Inter-
culture America, warns
at "For all except born
styleheads, most current
hair styles call for a basic
permanent." The per-
manent he means is so
soft it is being called
"unpermanent" and
amounts to just enough
treatment to give extra
body and fullness.

Lat on top
The curls recommended
are not the fuzzy type of
"Pistette" fame. Gener-
ally, the latest shape is flat
— top (also, nothing to
sash down when you don a
hat) and wide and wavy or
rily at the sides.

From Estee Lauder
we welcome tips on the
kind of curls for each
type of face:

- Long face: nose, or
chin: Break the line with a
part and soft, fluffy
curls.
- Round face: Break
circle with a side part,
curls higher on one
side than the other.
- Sharp chin or square
face: Fluff softening curls
and lift.
- Oval face with regu-
lar features: a center part
emphasize a pretty
mouth and chin.



Headlines for spring

Left, two tone spectator by Don Kline. Center, spring's new wavy and curly hair style. Right, eyelet panama by Frank Olive. Although hats are brimmer, they are not the productions so over bedecked with trimmings. Just sheer, lightweight hats decorated with a single silk rose or a sprig of daffodils. A charming example of the transparent look in dressy hats was the horsehair cloche shown by several designers (i.e. John Anthony, Kasper for Joan Leslie). Bridesmaids who were in wedding parties in the '40s will recognize it instantly, as no marriage ceremony attendant was well-dressed without it. Estee Lauder advises that new hair styles require more careful attention to hair care including permanents and conditioning. Unmentioned by hairdressers and beauty experts but high in favor both with New York models and older women as well is the ultra-short cropped head — a sculptured look that only comes off well when very skilled hands are wielding the scissors. This kind of hairdo is compatible only with close-fitting brimless hats. Will milliners "hat" us all spring?

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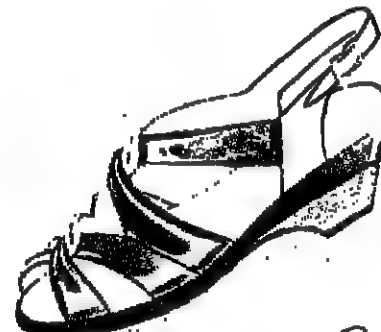
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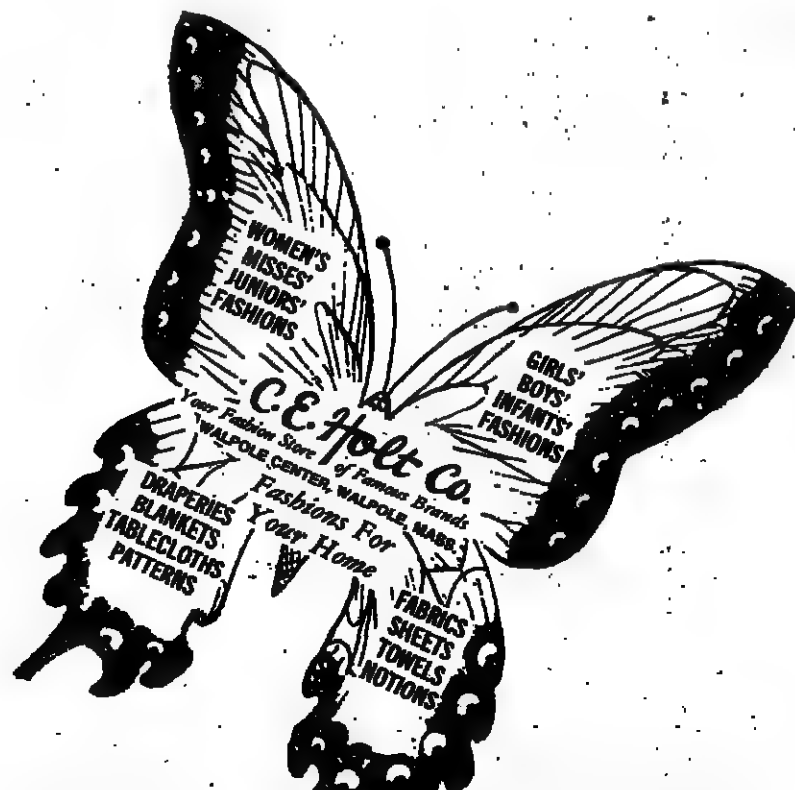
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Chypre : la solution

Les intérêts de Chypre et du reste du monde ne sauraient être mieux servis que dans le maintien de l'indépendance de l'île, indépendance chèrement acquise après des siècles de conquêtes et de luttes. Il faut espérer que les négociations dans ce but fondamental seront favorisées par les déplacements du secrétaire général des Nations Unies, M. Waldheim, qui le conduiront en Grèce et en Turquie — et par les débats sur Chypre au sein du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU à New York.

Mais, pour être réaliste, c'est sur les épaules des parties intéressées que repose le fardeau de la solution plutôt que sur l'ONU. La conférence internationale soutenue par l'Union soviétique serait vraisemblablement de nature à servir davantage les intérêts de la propagande soviétique que les progrès systématiques en faveur de la paix. A l'heure actuelle, il apparaît heureusement que l'ONU ne prendra pas de résolution lors d'une telle conférence.

L'issue la plus prometteuse résiderait dans la reprise des conversations interrompues entre les vieux amis Glafkos Clerides, représentant les Cypriotes grecs et Rauf Denkash, représentant les Cypriotes turcs — dans une atmosphère de compromis encouragé par la Grèce et la Turquie.

A part les problèmes tragiques immédiats, à la suite du coup grec et de l'invasion turque, il y a un danger dans le cadre des récents développements à ce que la division territoriale entre la majorité cypriote grecque et la minorité cypriote turque puisse conduire de l'indépendance à une « double enosis ». En d'autres termes, l'état séparé proclamé par les Cypriotes turcs pourrait devenir une partie de la Turquie, et le reste de l'île plus pauvre, aux mains des Cypriotes grecs, pourrait devenir une partie de la Grèce. Les possibilités de tension sur place et entre les métropoles respectives seraient énormes.

Il est évident que les bons offices de l'Ouest devraient se trouver du côté du compromis propre à encourager la paix et l'indépendance de Chypre. Le comble de l'ironie veut que les Cypriotes grecs semblent maintenant prêts à accepter quelque chose d'approchant ce que les Cypriotes turcs préconisaient avant le coup — un modèle des régions cypriotes grecque et turque constituées en une sorte de fédération. Actuellement en position de force les Cypriotes turcs ont posé des conditions plus dures pour une fédération comportant deux zones, revendiquant 40% de l'île contre 20% que représente leur population.

Les Etats-Unis ont manœuvré jusqu'ici pour ne retirer que le pire des deux mondes dans l'affaire de Chypre. Ils se sont aliés la Grèce et les Cypriotes grecs en manquant, aux yeux de ces derniers, de condamner suffisamment l'invasion turque. Ils se sont aliés la partie turque à la suite de la suppression par le Congrès de l'aide militaire à la Turquie. L'Union soviétique, avec la Turquie en tant que membre de l'OTAN stratégiquement à sa porte, serait heureuse d'exploiter la situation pour susciter de l'embaras à la Turquie et la séparer encore plus des Etats-Unis et de ses autres alliés de l'OTAN.

Les superpuissances devraient observer la plus grande réserve à l'égard de Chypre. Il est peu probable que le secrétaire d'Etat Kissinger puisse mettre à profit sa diplomatie qui fait des merveilles, à moins que le Congrès ne rétablisse son aide à la Turquie. C'est une atmosphère de collaboration que Chypre doit gagner pour travailler positivement à l'élaboration douloureuse de la solution de ses propres problèmes.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 20 février, à la dernière page.]

Die Lösung der Zypernfrage

Den Interessen Zyperns und der übrigen Welt wäre am besten gedient, wenn die schwer errungene Unabhängigkeit der Insel nach Jahrhunderten der Fremdherrschaft und Streiterei bewahrt bliebe. Es ist zu hoffen, daß durch die Reisen des Generalsekretärs der Vereinten Nationen, Kurt Waldheim, nach Griechenland und in die Türkei — sowie durch die Zypern-Debatte im Sicherheitsrat der UN in New York — Verhandlungen mit diesem grundsätzlichen Ziel der Boden bereitet wird.

Doch seien wir realistisch: die Last der Lösung müssen die betroffenen Teile tragen, und nicht die UN. Die von der Sowjetunion befürwortete internationale Konferenz würde wohl mehr den sowjetischen Propagandazwecken dienen als einem geordneten Streben nach Frieden. Bis jetzt hat es glücklicherweise noch den Anschein, daß die Vereinten Nationen nicht solch eine Konferenz beschließen werden.

Am meisten wäre zu erhoffen, daß

die abgebrochenen Gespräche zwischen den alten Freunden Glafkos Clerides, der die griechischen Zyprioten vertritt, und Rauf Denkash, der die türkischen Zyprioten vertritt, wieder aufgenommen würden — in einer für Kompromisse aufgeschlossenen Atmosphäre, zu der Griechenland und die Türkei beitragen sollten.

Abgesehen von den unmittelbaren tragischen Problemen, die der griechische Coup und die türkische Invasion nach sich gezogen haben, liegt die Gefahr bei den neueren Entwicklungen darin, daß die Teilung des Landes zwischen der Mehrheit, den griechischen Zyprioten, und den türkischen Zyprioten, die in der Minderheit sind, von der Unabhängigkeit zu einer „doppelten Enosis“ führen könnte. Das bedeutet, daß der von den türkischen Zyprioten erklärte separate Staat der Türkei angegliedert werden und das ärmere, in den Händen der griechischen Zyprioten befindliche Stück der Insel Teil Griechenlands werden könnte.

Die Möglichkeiten für örtliche Spannungen — und zwischen den Mutterländern — wären enorm.

Es ist ganz klar, daß der Westen Kompromisse befürworten sollte, die dem Frieden und der Unabhängigkeit Zyperns förderlich sind. Ironischerweise scheinen nun die griechischen Zyprioten bereit zu sein, einen Plan zu akzeptieren, der dem nahekommt, was die türkischen Zyprioten vor dem Coup vorschlugen — einen Zusammenschluß der griechisch-zypriotischen und türkisch-zypriotischen Gebiete in einer Art Föderation.

Die türkischen Zyprioten, die nun in einer Machtstellung sind, haben strengere Bedingungen für einen „zweizonigen“ Staatenbund gestellt; sie haben 40 Prozent der Insel für ihre 20 Prozent der Bevölkerung abgefordert.

Die Vereinten Staaten haben es so weit fertiggebracht, im Zypernkonflikt auf beiden Seiten den kürzeren zu ziehen. Sie haben sich Griechenland und den griechischen Zyprioten entfremdet, da sie, in deren Augen, die türkische Invasion

nicht genügend verurteilt haben. Sie haben sich der türkischen Seite entfremdet, da der Kongreß die Militärhilfe für die Türkei abgeschnitten hat. Die Sowjetunion, die die Türkei ein Mitglied der NATO, strategisch vor ihrer Tür sitzen hat, würde die Situation ganz gern ausnutzen, um die Türkei in Verlegenheit zu bringen und sie noch mehr von den Vereinten Staaten und anderen NATO-Verbündeten abzuspalten.

Die Supermächte sollten in bezug auf Zypern die größte Umsicht walten lassen. Es ist kaum zu erwarten, daß Außenminister Kissinger seine Wunder wirkende Diplomatie einsetzen kann, es sei denn, der Kongreß bewilligte wieder Hilfeleistungen für die Türkei. Was jedoch vonnöten ist, ist ein heilsames Klima für Zypern, damit es sich seiner schmerzlichen Aufgabe, seine eigenen Probleme zu lösen, erfolgreich widmen kann.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 20. Februar.]

Echeverria associate may be next Mexican president

By C. Conrad Manley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
One of four members of the present Cabinet of President Luis Echeverria Alvarez probably will be Mexico's next chief executive, according to his country's first political public-opinion survey.

The poll, conducted by the Mexican Institute of Public Opinion (IMOP), listed the four as Mario Moya Palencia, Secretary of the Interior; Jose Lopez Portillo, Secretary of Treasury and Finance; Porfirio Munoz Ledo, Secretary of Labor, and Hugo Cer-

vantes del Rio, Secretary of the Presidency.

Winner of next year's election will take office on Dec. 1, 1976, when the current six-year term of President Echeverria comes to a close.

As the "preferred" candidate of the 2,780 persons interviewed, Mr. Moya Palencia led with 41.4 percent of the vote. All of Mexico's recent presidents have been selected from the position he now holds.

Mr. Lopez Portillo received 28.2 percent of the vote, Mr. Munoz Ledo had 20.6 percent, and Mr. Cervantes del Rio 14.8 percent.

As the most "viable" candidate of the four, Mr. Lopez Portillo led with

34.1 percent, followed by Mr. Moya Palencia (28.2), Mr. Cervantes del Rio (27.4) and Mr. Munoz Ledo (25.8). "Viability" was defined in a complex formula based on the candidate's personal relationship with President Echeverria, his identification with political policies of the chief executive and his own personality, including intelligence, command ability, administrative and working capacity, and other character traits.

Finally, the pollsters took a reading on the candidate most acceptable to Mexico's Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI). Mr. Munoz Ledo led with 37.3 percent, trailed by Mr. Lopez Portillo (28.2), Mr. Moya Palencia (19.8) and Mr. Cervantes del Rio (15.7).

Since the official candidate chosen by the government party has won

every one of Mexico's presidential elections since the 1920s, acceptability to the party's leaders is extremely important.

Poll sponsored by technicians

The opinion poll, first to be made public in Mexico's political history, was sponsored by Accion Comunitaria, an organization described by its president, Luis Sanchez Aguilar, as "of pluralistic tendency. We are a group of technicians from all sectors."

The undertaking immediately touched off a controversy in political, economic, and intellectual circles here as to reasons for the survey, how its results will be used, and its effect on the process of presidential selection.



Window washing is a never-ending job in Brussels

This cleaner is working his way around European Common Market's 15-story, window-covered Berlaymont headquarters

UPI photo

What campaign reform?

By the Associated Press

Washington
The U.S. Congress passed a new campaign-finance law last year to help prevent future Water-gate scandals, but there's no commission yet to enforce it.

No staff has been hired and no regulations have been written, although the legislation became a law last Oct. 15 and technically became effective on Jan. 1.

Congress has not appropriated any money to pay for enforcement, but it has selected its four nominees to the Federal Election Commission.

President Ford has not yet selected the two nominees that the law says will be chosen by the President.

Meanwhile, presidential and congressional candidates are operating in a partial vacuum on how to proceed with campaign-finance matters.

Fred Wertheimer, vice-president of Common Cause, a citizens lobbying group that pushed for the new law, sees danger signals because of the inaction.

"If people don't feel the law is going to be enforced, they're going to go back to the old ways," Mr. Wertheimer said.

The new law requires that candidates and special-interest groups file public-disclosure reports by April 10.

It is uncertain whether the new commission will be set up by that time to receive them.

Funds allotted

There are money uncertainties for the commission before it even gets started. Congress authorized up to \$5 million for the commission's first fiscal year, which ends June 30. Mr. Ford's budget seeks \$800,000 for that period and \$2 million for 1976, when the presidential campaign will be in full swing.

The actual funds for the commission will depend on what Congress eventually appropriates.

The new law limits campaign contributions in federal races and provides for public financing.

Britain and Sri Lanka edge apart

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka
A mounting crisis over control of tea plantations threatens to disrupt 175 years of good relations between Great Britain and its onetime "model colony," Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon).

Even as a republic, independent since 1948, Sri Lanka has retained its ties to the Commonwealth, English as its official language, the British model for its political institutions, and numerous related customs as part of its cultural blend.

But today, economic pressure is producing a critical change in Anglo-Sri Lanka relations. As their economic position keeps on deteriorating, the Sri Lankans find themselves looking at Britain in a different light.

The bone of contention is tea. Tea is the principal Ceylonese foreign currency earner — yet it is almost exclusively in the hands of the British. From the estates in the highlands, through to the agency houses in Colombo and in the banks, insurance and shipping companies, Sri Lankans see a British stranglehold on their principal crop and thus on their faltering economy.

Sri Lanka is reeling under a set of economic stalemates that have baffled successive governments, result-

ing in widespread unemployment and now a food shortage. The crux of the problem is the manipulation of the price of tea, the resulting fall in export earnings, and the dislocation of the rupee rate. This has led to large-scale foreign borrowings, devaluations, and severe import restrictions.

Caught as they are in a vicious circle, the Sri Lankans so far have failed to arrest their economic tailspin.

But an important step was taken shortly after the abortive April, 1971, insurrection, which shook Sri Lanka for 60 days. The uprising had its roots in the plight of landless farmers. Subsequently, within a matter of months, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike spelled out a far-reaching land-reform policy for the country.

At the outset, this policy will not affect the 250,000 acres of British-owned tea and rubber plantations. But further legislation is in the works aimed at bringing the sterling estates within bounds of Sri Lanka control.

that an investigating committee will recommend state control of the agency houses (commodity brokers).

The interval between recommendation and implementation of these steps could be long and tedious. On the other hand, they could telescope into a rapid sweeping reform if sufficient political rationale develops.

Sri Lankans think that it is Britain that is pushing them against the wall. And the Englishman is rapidly being cast in the role of the ruthless exploiter.

During the last two years, teams of high-powered French Parliament members have arrived in Colombo with an open invitation to the Sri Lankans to ditch Britain for France. They offered to negotiate on Sri Lanka's behalf at the European Economic Community with respect to tea.

In addition, France is supplying Sri Lanka with vital needed flour to stave off food shortages. Not to be forgotten is the major coup by the French airline, Union de Transports Aériens, which ousted British Airways from Colombo routes by entering into an agreement with Air Ceylon.

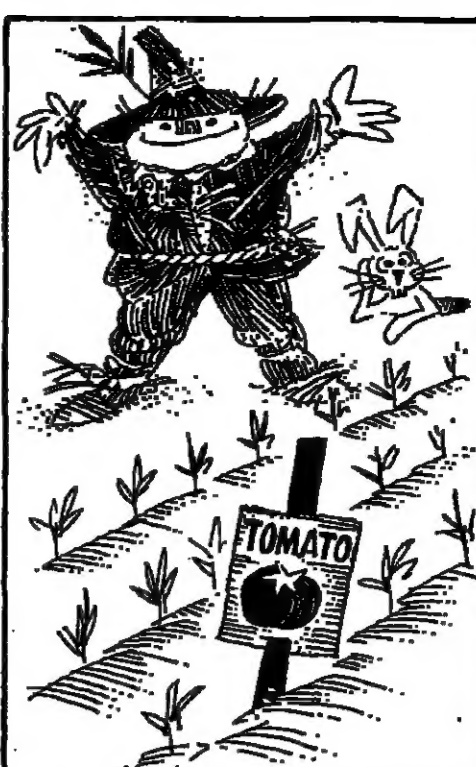
The French, who up to now did not even have a foothold on this former British colony, thus are going places. In their current mood, Sri Lankans won't hesitate to learn French, even if only to say "oui."

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house/garden



How to start seeds indoors—and save



Growing your own food can save you money, if you garden wisely. In this, the second of four articles on garden economy, a veteran gardener tells how to get the jump on spring and on the cost of buying tomato plants.

By Peter Tonge
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A thrifty gardener can parlay a few dollars' worth of seeds into many dollars' worth of vegetables. But you handicap yourself from the start if you buy tomato, pepper, or other such plants from commercial growers. It is cheaper by far to start such plants from seed yourself — a late winter indoor project that is simpler than you may think.

(I never was particularly good at starting seeds indoors, either. Then someone told me to use plastic bags and the seeds have been sprouting faster and more evenly ever since.)

Getting jump on spring

Admittedly, folks who live in more benign climates with lengthy growing

seasons won't feel any great need to practice this art. But most gardeners in the United States have to get a jump on spring.

Frost-tender vegetables such as tomatoes and peppers must be started indoors to guarantee a harvest before the first frosts of fall. Even many of the harder vegetables benefit from the extra-early start: onions, slow growers that they are, are an example. And in New England, cabbage begun indoors can mean cabbage on the table before the heat of summer begins.

Start your seeds in a flat in a soft "gentle" soil. A mixture of garden soil and some milled sphagnum moss makes a good nursing medium for the young plants. Potting soil will do equally well.

Sterilizing soil

I've never bothered to sterilize this soil, but some growers recommend it. To do this, put your soil in a dish and bake it in an oven at 250 degrees F. for 20 to 30 minutes. Mix in a light dusting of balanced fertilizer.

Now plant the seeds at the depth recommended on the package. Other-

wise, a general rule to follow is to plant the seed at a depth four times its diameter. This applies to direct outdoor planting as well.

Water generously and place the flat in a plastic bag (last week's bread wrapper will do). Tie the end and place in a warm spot, but not in the hot sun. I place mine on the floor near our basement furnace.

Though seedlings can grow in much cooler temperatures, most seeds need 70 degrees F. and higher if they are to germinate well. Following this procedure, I've found seeds that previously took one to two weeks to begin sprouting were poking up in four to six days.

After sprouting

After the seeds have sprouted, place the flat in a sunny window or under lights. For the first day, I leave the plastic package on but with the end open. After that, I remove the bag altogether.

From now on, keep the soil moist but, please, don't drown the seedlings. While young roots need moisture, they also need air.

Plants growing indoors frequently become leggy, whereas the gardener would like stocky, sturdy plants to set out. In my experience, leggy plants have quickly become sturdy once they have been planted outdoors. So I've never been overly concerned. However, there is a way of growing sturdy plants indoors, too.

Transplant trick

The trick lies in transplanting — several times if necessary. Start transplanting when the seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall. Remember, tomatoes can be planted deeply, but all other plants, as a general rule, should never be replanted more than half an inch deeper than previously.

This transplanting seems to encourage development of a strong root system in preference to growth of the rest of the plant.

One final step: Harden the young plants before you set them out in the garden. For about a week, put them outdoors in partial shade for a few hours each day, making sure they are protected from winds.

Plant protection

If you haven't time for this sort of operation, you might do as I did with my tomatoes last year. I set the young plants out in the garden and covered them with gallon plastic milk containers with appropriate holes cut out of the bottom.

The containers protected the plants from the burning effects of the winds, and, because the plastic was not completely transparent, from the full intensity of the sun. Cold night temperatures were always less severe under the containers — though the screw tops were left off night and day to ensure a supply of fresh air.

Keep each container in place by tying it to a stick pushed just a few inches into the soil. In this way, you can have an inexpensive cold frame in which to start your own plants and can get the jump on economy as well as on the weather.

Next Friday: Soil, the gardener's secret weapon.

Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



Insulating open beam ceiling

Q. "Which is better, to use 4-inch fiber glass batts between open beams with a quarter-inch plywood ceiling or a composition insulation board and dead-air space between the beams?"
Mrs. George W. Gillette
Riverside, Calif.

A. Our insulation consultant says to use the 4-inch fiber glass batts instead of the composition board.

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Oscar nominations: box-office triumphs



the spirit of "Abbott and Costello Meet Frankenstein" is mostly unfunny and often boorish horror-film satire starring (and coscripted by) Gene Wilder.—A.



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"Toad" 1949: Lithograph on zinc by Pablo Picasso

More to a toad than a leap?

Although toads are noted for Nureyev leaps, this one has no intention of jumping anywhere. He's definitely not one of your regular lily-pad leapers. Contented with a mellow croak, a tasty fly, a well-deserved nap — he's not trying to impress anyone.

What panache to be able to depict a toad with such character! But then it's Picasso panache of which there has never been a shortage. That wizard of the instant impression, who could say so much with so little, has managed to produce a monologue here. It's no wonder that this firmly-seated toad triggers a definite response.

But what exactly is this response? Could it be that, after all the pompous portraits of "Lady This" and "Mr. That," a toad surprises our eyes as something fresh? Ironically, it's still a pompous portrait, but there it is, a synonym of insult, glorified in a frame. Whether Picasso intended it to receive this much attention is debatable, but he certainly had in mind immortalizing the toadiness of a toad. All burrhead warty, with forelegs and forefeet tensed for a reluctant spring, this is unquestionably a toad.

Or, is it? Because we know that the artist was a student of the human predicament, it does not seem out of place to suggest a certain amount of anthropomorphism. For there he sits, a complacent bundle of bumps, capable of spouting the noble words of that illustrious amphibian, Mr. Toad from the Hall of the same name:

"The world has held great heroes.
As history-books have showed;
But never a name to go down to fame
Compared with that of Toad!"

Barbara Nell Hynes

Why should a human personality be pinned onto this toad? Because of this face. It's as much a caricature as it is a likeness. Take a close look at the clues: the sassy slash of mouth, the raised eyebrow, and the eyes in particular. The toad's left eye is wide-eyed and inexpressive (as a toad's eyes are prone to be) and his right eye, a sharp sword of scrutiny. In this lithograph, Picasso has achieved something quite subtle within something quite simple. But then, that is typical of Picasso. He has said, "I always try to observe nature . . . I insist on likeness, a more profound likeness, more real than real, achieving the surreal."

Picasso has also stated that, "The oeuvre one creates is a form of diary." In that case, the date of this lithograph, 1949, would be worth noting. 1949 was 45 years after Picasso's melancholic "blue period," when the artist became emotionally hollowed by the meanness of his poverty. But it was also only five years after Picasso had painted those contorted limbs of the war years, when agonizing outrage was all he could feel. This lithograph came after World War II, a tranquil pocket of time in which Picasso felt not unlike this "Toad." Contented with his present family life and peacefully planted on the French Riviera, Picasso might well have been living within the smile of sea, sun and the sweetness of life itself. In such a state, the whimsical Picasso could emerge. And with it came art works as noncontroversial and teasing as the "Toad."

And yet, knowing the complexities of Picasso, one might wonder if anything was ever that simple . . . or, was it?

St. David's Day

March the 1st — and down to the valley where the mist breathed low and the hills around were hammered into crystal by the thumps of winter; and off in the distance, that dear sound of your voices together thrilling in unison — thrilling in harmony . . . O Cymru, Cymru!

When we came down into Llanddewi Brefi our faces were shining and our hearts rang clean with the rich sundering of your basses, bachgen, Joy was home in your eyes in the glow

of that old March sun setting over Cardigan. Joy was death of all that grieves — was innocence in the deep dark before roots were Joy was birth among the cries of blackbirds, the naming of the wind in his ministry of leaves.

March the 1st — and O how we sang there, our green leeks pinned to our red lapels! We'll go on remembering that singing in the valley when we all came together on St. David's Day in Wales. . . .

Godfrey John

What's in a name, anyway?

A woman who presided at a meeting was lately liberated in the press stories to "chairperson," and I think these females who are laboring for the linguistic emancipation of sex should ponder the localisms. Here in rural Maine, to be called a "person" is no great honor, because the word runs along with joker, character, jeazer or geazer, rig, cuss, and like periphrastics including "party."

Dispatch from the farm

The elegance of party, I suppose, derives from legalese where the party of the first part and the party of the second part turn out to be Jones and Smith. So we say, "And this party comes up to me on the street, and . . ."

A "person" who presides at a Maine meeting would be lacking, probably, a poor choice deficient in parliamentary skill. When my wife says, "Some person called on the telephone while you were out," this conveys that the caller was impolite in not giving a name, and need not be taken seriously. "Persons" utter picnic grunts; persons loiter. Person is the individual defined in Maine statutes as the incontinent criminal: "No person shall . . ."

And a person is not a dinglefuzzy. Mr. Dinglefuzzy is one whose right name comes not trippingly on the tongue at the moment, often mistaken for Mr. Whoosit. Dinglefuzzy

John Gould doesn't have the negative quality of "person," but he is vaguer. I would suggest "chairdinglefuzzy" rather than "chairperson," except that Senior Citizens might, with their own concern over equality, object. Mostly, dinglefuzzies are "old." That is, "Old Dinglefuzzy brought the new telephone book this morning." Possibly "chairwhoosit" would get by.

I didn't know until I just looked it up, but the dictionary gives "cuss" as a person. Maine uses the word in many expansions, both positive and negative. One can be a lovable old cuss, and another can be a mean old cuss. But "chaircuss" is not possible, because cuss is never feminine. I can't think of any word we use in Maine to transfer the qualities of a cuss to the distaff side. According to the dictionary, a chaircuss could be a chairperson, but no Maine would ever call a lady a cuss. "A comical cuss" cannot be a comedienne.

The term joker seems likewise to be solidly masculine. And, in Maine usage, a joker is not a comedian. He is rather a codger, which is also wholly masculine, and both terms express a warmer attitude than "person." So, chairjoker and chaircodger rank with chaircuss, all excluding the ladies. A joker, usually, is merely a fellow or a chap, but in a context that makes him more

amusing than riot, without becoming humorous per se. For instance, you might be telling about an auction, and you would say, "I thought I'd bought the thing, but then this joker up back raises me five dollars, and I quit."

In this situation, you see, one who might be merely a person, party, character, geezer, cuss, has introduced an element of surprise, chagrin, etc., to elevate himself into a joker. True, many a joker has been elected moderator in town meetings, but we don't usually call them chairpersons. Most true jokers would resent being called persons.

I have always suspected jeazer is merely a northern Maine refinement on geezer. Since both are always male in Maine, we must discard chairjeazer and chairgeezer as improvements on chairperson, but I think we should give serious consideration to chairrig.

A "rig" is a person, and can be either one or t'other. Also, it has a pleasant connotation, so if somebody is described as a rig you are attracted at once. Rigs are always comical, jolly, amusing, friendly, etc., and never sad, disconsolate, waspish. So "rig" may be Maine's best answer to the great gender game. It will be well to call chairpersons the more complimentary "chairrigs." This lacks the downgrading of "person," because it takes a pretty good Dinglefuzzy to rate the status of a rig.

The Monitor's daily religious article

Our true standard of living

If we are able to maintain a high spiritual standard of living we can expect it to be reflected in our everyday living. What is necessary in the first place is to turn away from the false supposition that existence is material, and learn instead our true, spiritual nature.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker

Eddy, writes, "The less that is said of physical structure and laws, and the more that is thought and said about moral and spiritual law, the higher will be the standard of living and the farther mortals will be removed from imbecility or disease."

How does one attain this spiritual outlook? By refusing to accept the suggestions continually

being presented through all the various media now available that man is a mortal, material creature, subject to economic fluctuations, to disasters, disease, contention, and so forth — all concomitants of the erroneous theories concerning his origin and existence as mortal and material.

One might say, "How can I determine my own standard of living when this is shaped for me by events and forces over which I have no control?" The answer is that our experience is determined solely by our own thoughts, and if we view things on a more spiritual basis, all aspects of our human experience will also improve.

Our determination to uphold and maintain our spiritual standard of living — the only true standard of living — can begin right now, and if we hold to this course we will find that a fully adequate standard will be evidenced in our human experience.

When I was interned in Hong Kong during World War II, I suffered vast deterioration in my material standard of living, but the determination, through the study of Christian Science, to uphold the highest possible spiritual standard resulted in the provision of everything necessary for my needs, and my health was perfectly maintained throughout the whole period of nearly four years. I was able in some measure to echo the words of Jacob when he said, "I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved."

From today's human standpoint, Christ Jesus' standard of living might not be classed as very high, but what of his spiritual standard? Mrs. Eddy refers to him: "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." He always maintained this high standard, and his is the example we must follow if we are to overcome the mortal beliefs that would distract us from the only path that can lead us to the goal of a true standard of living. This goal is the understanding of God, divine Truth and Love, and of man as His spiritual reflection, having all the good that continually flows from the Father to His beloved child.

¹ *Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift*, 2: 197; ² *Id.*, 3: 313; ³ *Wissenschaft und Gesundheit*, 3: 313.

⁴ *Christian Science*, April 1, 1915.

⁵ Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesestimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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⁶ *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 197; ⁷ *Genesis* 32:30; ⁸ *Science and Health*, p. 313.

[English on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Notre véritable niveau de vie

Si nous sommes capables de maintenir un haut niveau spirituel de vie, nous pouvons nous attendre à le voir se refléter dans notre existence quotidienne. Ce qu'il faut tout d'abord c'est se débarrasser de la fausse supposition que l'existence est matérielle et apprendre plutôt ce qui constitue notre véritable nature spirituelle.

Le Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, écrit : « Moins on parlera de la structure et des lois physiques, et plus on pensera à la loi morale et spirituelle, et plus on en parlera, plus la norme de l'existence s'élèvera, et plus les mortels s'éloigneront de la faiblesse d'esprit ou de la maladie. »

Comment pouvons-nous parvenir à ce point de vue spirituel ? En refusant d'accepter les suggestions que tous les divers médias actuellement à notre portée présentent constamment, suggestions selon lesquelles l'homme est une créature matérielle et mortelle, sujette aux variations économiennes, aux désastres, à la maladie, aux luttes et ainsi de suite — éléments qui tous accompagnent les fausses théories sur son origine et son existence en tant que mortelle et matérielle.

On pourrait dire : « Comment puis-je décider de mon propre niveau de vie alors qu'il est déterminé pour moi par des événements et des forces sur lesquels je n'ai aucun contrôle ? » Il faut répondre à cela que ce sont nos propres pensées qui seules déterminent notre existence et que si nous regardons les choses avec plus de spiritualité, tous les aspects de l'existence humaine s'amélioreront aussi.

A l'instant même nous pouvons décider d'adopter et de maintenir un niveau de vie spirituel — le seul véritable niveau de vie — et si nous nous en tenons à cette ligne de conduite, nous verrons qu'un niveau de vie tout à fait adéquat se manifestera dans notre existence humaine.

Pendant la seconde, guerre mondiale, j'avais été fait prisonnier à Hong Kong et mon niveau de vie sur le plan matériel s'en était ressenti déplorablement, mais par mon étude de la Science Chrétienne, je pris la décision de maintenir un niveau de vie spirituel la plus élevée possible ; il en résulta que pendant toute la période d'internement, qui dura presque quatre ans, je n'ai jamais manqué de quoi que ce soit qui me fût nécessaire et ma santé est demeurée excellente. Je me suis fait l'écho dans une certaine mesure de ces paroles de Jacob : « J'ai vu Dieu face à face, et mon âme a été sauvée. »

Selon le point de vue humain de notre époque, il se pourrait que le niveau de vie de Christ Jésus ne soit pas considéré très élevé, mais que dirons-nous de son niveau spirituel ? Mrs. Eddy se réfère à lui en ces mots : « Jésus de Nazareth était l'homme le plus scientifique qui fût jamais le globe. Il pénétrait sous la surface matérielle des choses et trouvait la cause spirituelle. » Tel est le niveau de vie élevé qu'il a toujours maintenu et si nous devons vaincre les croyances mortelles qui tenteraient de nous faire dévier de la seule voie susceptible de nous faire atteindre le but du véritable niveau de vie, il faut que nous suivions son exemple. Ce but est la compréhension de Dieu, Vérité et Amour divins, et de l'homme en tant que Son reflet spirituel disposant de tout le bien que le Père déverse continuellement sur Son enfant bien-aimé.

¹ *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures*, p. 197; ² *Genèse* 32:30; ³ *Science et Santé*, p. 313.

⁴ *Christian Science*, 1^{er} avril 1915.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, February 28, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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For a new African policy

The United States has promised Africa a "new impetus and inspiration" in African policy — at the very time it has alienated Africa through a controversial appointment to a key State Department post.

It will be up to President Ford, Secretary Kissinger, and the Congress to prove through their actions on a whole spectrum of African issues that they intend to fulfill the promise.

Last September Dr. Kissinger responded to African concern about Ford administration indifference with assurances that the U.S. would work more closely with African countries and take more public notice of them.

Ironically, his first major public notice of Africa since then has come in the form of a sharp rebuke. In a message this week to the Organization for African Unity (OAU) he deplored the OAU's condemnation of the appointment of Nathaniel Davis to replace Donald Easum as assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Mr. Easum, after a number of years of diplomatic experience in Africa, had apparently won the goodwill of both black and white Africans during his comparatively brief tenure as assistant secretary.

Mr. Davis, who is now in the midst of Senate confirmation proceedings, has been opposed on grounds of inexperience in African affairs, though he is highly regarded as a foreign service officer of skill and commitment. What has particularly concerned the Africans is that Mr. Davis was Ambassador to Chile during the overthrow of President Allende, with all the controversy about CIA activities at that time. The congressional black caucus has asked that Mr. Davis's nomination be withdrawn.

However, in his message to the OAU, Dr. Kissinger said that Mr. Davis was nominated "precisely because" he possesses "the breadth of view and compassionate understanding for a new approach to this vital post."

The encouraging recognition of the African affairs post as "vital" will be a step forward if acted upon.

There is the American self-interest in maintaining good relations with sources of commodities and places of strategic importance (especially, for instance, in view of recent Soviet naval activity in the Indian Ocean). But there is also the American tradition of support for freedom. Having officially welcomed the independence of Portugal's most recently released colonies, for example, it is challenged to follow through now in matters of policy.

Here are some of the points on which Africans will be watching the U.S. administration to define its policy:

- The question of aid. Will it continue on the decline?

- U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean. Will the U.S. in effect say "take it or leave it" to African coastal states, or will it respond to their concern and perhaps offer to discuss the matter with the Soviet Union?

- Repeal of the Byrd amendment against United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. Will the administration, already on record in support of repeal, work vigorously for it this time around?

- Policy toward Namibia (South-West Africa). The U.S. joined last December's unanimous Security Council vote calling on South Africa to terminate its illegal rule of Namibia. Will the U.S. maintain this view when the council meets again to see whether South Africa's degree of compliance requires further UN measures?

- Commodities. Will the U.S. join in "floor price" and other agreements, which it has been reluctant to do?

These are only some of the matters on which Africa will all the more expect U.S. concern, rather than indifference, now that Dr. Kissinger has promised "new impetus and inspiration."

Rescuing the Northeast's rails

In broad outline, the new federal plan for reorganizing the Northeast's railroads promises an improved rail picture for the region.

It is unthinkable that Congress would compound the neglect of the railroads over the past three decades by letting the railroads atrophy further. But infusions of temporary aid, such as the \$347 million in emergency funds just voted by the Senate to keep the Penn Central, Erie Lackawanna, and other bankrupt lines running for another year, are not enough to reverse the railroads' decline.

The new federal plan calls for the take-over of bankrupt lines by

a profit-oriented corporation to be called Conrail. Some \$5 billion would be spent on refurbishing railbeds and facilities and another \$2.3 billion on rolling stock. Passenger service would be stepped up between many cities.

The plan has already stirred considerable opposition. Profitable surviving rail companies balk at taking over unprofitable lines. Communities and industries that would lose service are protesting.

But the primary question about Conrail is whether it will generate enough revenue to survive without even more radical federal bailout steps in the future.

The rail plan in effect acknowledges this danger and suggests that, should Conrail not be able to raise enough money out of revenues or by borrowing, the government might create yet another corporation to buy, own, and maintain the railroads. Conrail would then lease the beds from the government, much as airline companies do with airports.

Congress, in considering the rail reorganization plan, may well decide to skip the exercise of finding out whether the Conrail system will prove more viable than earlier attempts to find a profitable configuration for individually unprofitable lines. It could decide to move immediately to the federal roadbed-owning stage. Or it could go directly to the running of a federal rail system such as Canada and Europe have. Such an operation would have to be set up like the postal or federal reserve systems, with a measure of autonomy from Congress and protection from regional or industry pressures.

The new Northeast rail reorganization plan is based on a confidence in the future place of railroads for moving freight and people. The preponderance of federal spending, however, still goes to the railroads' chief rival, paved roads for trucks and autos. The Conrail plan simply may not involve enough federal help for the roads to redress the imbalance and give the rails a fair chance.

Peking skirts

Another revolution is under way in that capital of revolution — Peking. Women's dresses, it seems, are making a comeback.

Those gray, baggy trousers may soon disappear now that the first model made-in-China frocks are on display in a Peking bazaar. Mass production of the dresses may begin this summer.

Putting the women into skirts of pink gingham and splashy prints may be the most significant development in China since the Communist take-over in 1949. When the proletarian followers of Mao Tse-tung begin to restore the feminine graces to womanhood we know all is not lost in the land of communism.

We recall the sartorial movement that similarly swept across the Soviet Union. It's undoubtedly because Russian women are demanding haute couture, perfumes, and frosted coiffures that Brezhnev and colleagues are beating a hasty retreat from the smokestacks of heavy industry, opening up the Soviet economy to consumer goods, and churning up to the capitalist West.

This, too, is women's liberation. And although the process of restyling the women in China is just beginning — and with some resistance — who knows where it all will end. Eyeshadow, Miss Wu?

'Smells like he's burning the toast again'



Lop-sided Planet Earth

By Richard L. Strout

Washington One of the most challenging concepts at the latter part of the 20th century is that the earth is running out of things. In other words, that this is a finite planet with a possible limit to certain critical materials. A debate continues over whether the concept is true or not. In the meantime, hunger in parts of the world and fuel shortages in even the most industrialized countries have caused a widespread readjustment of perspective.

Granted that goods are scarce, how many people are there to share them, and how are they presently divided?

Suppose all the people on earth (around four billion) lived in a global village of 100. How would they fare? Of the 100 some 70 would be unable to read. Only one of the 100 would have a college education. According to the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in a study a year ago, of the 100 villagers over 50 would be suffering from malnutrition, and over 90 would live in what (for lack of a better term) we call "substandard" housing.

How about America? In the global village of 100, six would live in the United States. These six would consume one-third of the village's energy. These six would have half of the village's entire income, and the other 94 would exist on the other half.

The question arises, of course, whether the affluent six can live at

peace with their neighbors. Other Western countries, including Europe and Japan (and ultimately perhaps the Soviet Union and China), are raising living standards, incidentally bidding up the price of food. But the gap seems to be growing between the "have" and "have-not" nations. Population tends to increase faster in the latter than in the former. Meanwhile the have nations presently spend around \$200 billion annually to "protect" a world population most of whom earn less than \$100 a year.

That's the picture of the troubled people of Planet Earth reduced to the proportions of a village. So long as people believed global resources were infinite there was no particular reason to worry over these matters. Recent economic studies have argued, however, that there is a limit to industrial exploitation of raw resources. One takes such projections with due skepticism. Yet the idea is now widely debated and with it related studies of a growing concentration and globalization of the key industries and financial institutions in the "have" countries.

"The realization that the world's long-term supply of critical materials for the support of human life and modern industry is limited," say Richard Barnett and Ronald Muller in their book "Global Reach," "may be the single most revolutionary idea in economics since Adam Smith."

Mirror of opinion

President Ford and Congress

Yes, the economy is in sad shape. Yes, it probably will get worse. But neither the economists who closely advise the President nor the economists who have the ears of the Democratic leadership foresee the rapid deterioration of the economy that has taken place since last autumn's economic summit. So far, the politicians have been doing better than the economists.

Mr. Ford, for example, is fortunate that Congress did not enact the program that derived from the summit, with its emphasis on tax increases. Surely the economy would have deteriorated even more rapidly if Congress had been more expeditious in pushing through the surtax.

The President is also lucky that Congress did not rubber-stamp the program he announced in his State-of-the-Union Message. Even Mr. Ford's own people now privately admit that the tax "rebate" idea was a blunder. In pushing much of the rebate money to 1975 incomes, Democratic Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman has corrected a good portion of this mistake, and we still have hopes that the rest of this meaningless transfer payment to last year's workers will be moved to 1975 incomes on the floor of the Senate and House.

Similarly, the ensuing debate on the Ford energy proposals has been a plus. Mr. Ford can take personal credit for resisting a gasoline tax last fall when most of his advisers and economists of every stripe were inveighing him to propose one. Hardly anyone takes the idea seriously now. Congress, though, gets credit for insisting on taking a longer look at Mr. Ford's oil tariff increases. While

the tariff boosts are aimed at national security and not economic objectives, it's worth thinking a bit about whether this is the time to impose its costs on the economy.

The mistake Congress seems headed toward making is to concentrate the tax cuts in the lower income brackets. This partly reflects the desire by liberals to use this crisis period to redistribute incomes. But it also flows from the idea that lower-income people have a "higher marginal propensity to spend."

It was this single-mindedness that helped keep the Great Depression going for a decade. First President Hoover in 1932, then President Roosevelt in 1938, pushed the marginal tax rate on corporate and personal incomes so high that they effectively crippled investment. Just as lower incomes have a higher propensity to spend, higher incomes have a higher propensity to save. And saving, after all, is what investment is all about.

We are not saying that the tax cuts should be concentrated on savings. If we did so, we'd be guilty of looking only at the supply problem and not the demand problem. Rather we're saying that personal taxes should be cut across the board and that insofar as any "benefits" go to business they should be through corporate tax-rate reduction, not investment tax credits. And if the politicians in Washington finally turn out a package that reflects this broader look at the problem, they will have done better than their economic advisers and made all the delays worthwhile. — Wall Street Journal

A trillion-dollar energy heist

By William Marlin

Washington The American Institute of Architects (AIA), based a few blocks west of the White House, has been engaged in energy espionage for two years.

Disclosing its strategy for energy-efficient buildings, the AIA has blown the cover, OOT-style, on what will be the greatest heist in history — unless steps are taken against it.

All the more heinous because it has not been planned, the heist will take place between now and 1990, depriving American consumers of between \$82 billion and \$1,486 billion — averaging a trillion. This is the bill they will pay for the energy which buildings will waste. Heating, cooling, and lighting them already account for over a third of all energy used in the United States.

But that is not the end of it. Unless old buildings are refitted and new ones designed to be energy-efficient, a projected \$415 billion in capital investment will be needed to generate this throwaway wastage which, in familiar terms, converts to 12½ million barrels of oil a day.

The callous demolition of structurally stable and even culturally significant buildings, the cheap construction and equipment of new ones — both are adding up to an intolerable long-term burden on a society hit with unemployment, inflation, high interest rates, and the disorienting battle between policies and political views.

Drawing upon the research of several organizations, including the New York Stock Exchange, the AIA also projects into the mid-1980s an alarming shortage of capital — \$915 billion. This means, bluntly, that America is no longer going to be in a position to buy its way out of this (or any other) crisis, and just when it needs that capital most; that it has a miserable insurance policy against the heist it is about to witness; that shrinking capital will be inadequate to meet the growing costs of depreciation and the growing costs of systems to produce the energy it needs; and that its leaders had better beat it over to the AIA right now. The Greenspaning of

America's economy would be better for the trip.

While this may not sound like the stuff of revolution, existing buildings could be refitted with materials and equipment, or many of them just spruced up, for an average energy savings of 30 percent. New ones could be designed, incorporating energy efficient features, including such on-site systems as solar power, for an average savings of 60 percent. What would it cost Americans to prevent the heist or, at least, minimize the loss?

At first glance, the answer is still plenty. The AIA puts the figure at about \$729 billion to \$1,486 billion based on three levels of inflation over the next 15 years — 10, 15, and 20 percent. But the \$415 billion in investment for systems to produce the otherwise wasted energy would then be diverted into the supply of capital putting the cost for energy-efficient buildings between \$314 billion and \$1,045 billion. These are still big numbers, but the dividend would average annual returns of not less than 6.8 percent and possibly as much as 13.7 percent.

The payback period would be 10, 15 or 18 years, taking the country to 1990 when total energy efficiency would be attained, and allowing at least a twofold circulation of capital. The average payback period for traditional utilities investment is a whopping 30 years, and America does not have that long to fool around.

Inadequate attitudes, not in adequate technology, stand in the way of a national economic and energy program — one which must be packaged so that the formulation and administration of policy look at these issues as one. In reality, if not in practice, the fiscal period has been stretched from 365 days to, at the very least, 18 years. Implementing that kind of vision is the real message of the AIA's satire and timely surveillance of a somber situation.

Mr. Marlin writes architecture and urban design criticism for The Christian Science Monitor.

Readers write

Hunters and gun control

To The Christian Science Monitor:

People need food; and at present the killing of animals as a source of food is apparently necessary. However, let it be done in the most humane way possible.

Though fishing and hunting are necessary means for obtaining food for some, others do it for "the thrill" or "the exhilaration," according to Bruce Hilson's letter.

Where is the thrill in killing anything? What is exhilarating about causing pain to any creature? What animal experiences the thrill or the exhilaration of killing? And if any do, should not we, as human beings, find greater thrills in appreciating the beauty of earth and heaven, cultivating our fields, exploring new paths, educating ourselves, and helping each other reach a more abundant life?

While there is a thrill in killing will humanity find peace?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Re Mr. Hilson's letter about "the misty morning thrill of hunting ducks and geese or the exhilaration felt from stalking deer in the woods." Would those same creatures feel as "thrilled" about shooting the hunter who might be wounded and left to die a painful death, helpless, alone, and not knowing why? And what of his mate and offspring? Better read Cleveland Amory's book, "Man-Kind?" and get a better grip on what life is. And how about a telephoto lens instead of a telescopic sight? Brewster, Mass. Jane Potter

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was interested in the recent letter about gun control, mentioning the thrill of misty mornings in a marsh, and the exhilaration of stalking a deer in the woods. I have known and enjoyed both of these, without any thought of guns, and they would have been spoiled if there had been any guns around. We can share those beautiful times in woods and marshes with birds and deer without feeling the need of bringing them down bloody and broken. How anyone can consider such killing as sport is beyond me.

It has been proven many times that having handguns in the home is more dangerous to the owners than to the intruders. Surely it would be better to make it as difficult as possible for criminals to obtain handguns than to make it easy for everyone.

I thank the Monitor for its stand on gun control. Fort Myers, Fla. Gail E. Fyle

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Bruce Hilson's letter response to an editorial on gun control said: "It is very doubtful that Professor Zimring... ever had the thrill of hunting ducks or geese on misty mornings in a marsh, or felt the exhilaration of stalking a deer in the

woods. This would be lost if such bills (i.e., control of guns) were permitted to be made into a law."

I just can't believe that the above writer finds true pleasure in killing a lovely animal.

Yes, a big brown-eyed deer grazing peacefully in the woods is a beautiful sight. But to think of a man who stalks it with a gun, reveling in seeing its panic and flight, and then proceeds to fulfill (!!) his lust and delusion by killing it — this makes me very angry and sad.

London Angela Christie

To The Christian Science Monitor: It is not quite clear just why The Christian Science Monitor published the letter from a proud hunter of Houston, Texas, articulating your gun control editorial. Certainly, it was not published to convert Monitor readers to the wonderful, exhilarating sport of hunting.

Friends of Animals and Cleveland Amory's Fund for Animals organization magazines sent out to members claim that very, very few hunters kill a deer at the first shot. Thus, this "merciful" hunter finds it necessary to "stand over the suffering deer and put it out of its misery," which misery, of course, this "merciful person" caused. Could this also be a moment of "exhilaration"? It should be the "moment of truth." Orinda, Calif. Betty F. Wood

"Vivent les femmes!"

To The Christian Science Monitor: It is no surprise to see the failure of the Equal Rights Amendment in the Arizona and other states' legislatures because the legislators are men. Incumbents always use their offices to hinder their opponents, especially when the incumbents are the kings of the mountain.

The English language — with its rich vocabulary and means to express precise concepts — would not exist today if it had not been for the role of women in history. The Vikings who settled in northern France in the 10th century A.D. (in what is called Normandy today) married the French-speaking women there. Their children became the Normans who conquered England and merged their French language with the Germanic Anglo-Saxon, thus creating a hybrid language: Anglo-Ish or English. Vivent les femmes!

Henry Rutledge American Graduate School of International Management Glendale, Ariz.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published, and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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